

The Avalanche

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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FARMS AND HOMES.

WHAT CENSUS STATISTICS SHOW CONCERNING THEM.

Of the 12,600,152 families in the United States 47.80 per cent. own their own farms and homes, while 52.20 per cent. pay rent.

Some Interesting Figures.

Washington correspondence.

The final and complete statistics concerning farms, homes, and mortgages in the United States have been issued from the census office, and offer a most interesting subject of study. There are 12,600,152 families in the United States, of which 4,787,179 occupy farms and 7,812,973 occupy homes in cities, towns and villages. Of the total 47.80 per cent. own their farms, and 52.20 per cent. pay rent. Of the farms or homes 72.05 per cent. are entirely free from incumbrance and 27.95 per cent. are under mortgage. These mortgages represent but 37.50 per cent. of the value of the property, and the average rate of interest paid upon them is 6.05 per cent. per annum. The average value of the incumbered farms or homes is \$3,352, the average amount of the mortgage is \$1,257, and the average interest charge is 7.53 per cent. It is shown also that the greater portion of the mortgages represent deferred payments of purchase money. The remainder represents permanent improvements, farm machinery, stock and other articles that add to the value of the property. Very few mortgages are the result of misfortune or improvidence.

In the new States of the West are found the largest percentage of people who own the farms or homes they occupy, and the smallest number are found in the South. In Illinois the average of ownership is nearly 72 per cent. above the average for the entire country, 49.60 per cent. of the population own 50.34 per cent. rent. In Indiana the condition of the people is somewhat better, the percentage of ownership being 75.52. In Wisconsin it is still better, where the percentage of ownership is 78.55; in Michigan, 73.12; in Iowa, 63.18; in Minnesota, 64.94. The highest percentage of ownership are found in Oklahoma, 86.80; North Dakota, 78.18; South Dakota, 75.28; and Idaho, 71.78. The lowest percentages of ownership are found in Louisiana, 29.56; Alabama, 34.64; Delaware, 37.98; Georgia, 31.43; Rhode Island, 29.62; and South Carolina, 28.77.

Many Farms in Ohio.

The statistics show that Ohio has the largest number of farms of any State in the Union, 256,264; Illinois comes second, 232,053; then Missouri, 250,532; Texas, 248,782; New York, 239,632; Pennsylvania, 211,472; Iowa, 205,435; Indiana, 205,331. No other State has more than 200,000. The percentage of ownership in farms is largest in the North and West, and is the percentage of homes also. Without including Oklahoma, where the conditions were scarcely settled enough when the census was taken to make a fair comparison, Maine stands first as a free farm State. There 92 out of every 100 of the farmers own the places on which they live. Utah is second, with a percentage of 90.67, and the next highest States come in the following order:

State.	Per cent.	State.	Per cent.
North Dakota.	90.10	Massachusetts.	84.91
N. Hampshire.	80.08	Nevada.	83.88
Idaho.	78.18	South Dakota.	75.28
New Mexico.	68.18	Vermont.	68.18
Wisconsin.	73.12	Michigan.	73.12
Montana.	78.18	Connecticut.	73.12
Minnesota.	64.94	Washington.	64.94

In the matter of mortgages, however, the percentage is much smaller in the Southern States than it is in the North and West. In fact, the difference is so great as to be phenomenal. As has been stated above, 27.95 per cent. of the farms and homes in the United States are mortgaged. This is the average for the whole country, but in Georgia the percentage is only 3.18, in Tennessee 3.87, in Florida 3.63, in Alabama 3.98, in Louisiana 2.96, and in the other Southern States it is proportionately small. The highest percentage of mortgages is found in South Dakota, where only fifty-one out of every one hundred people own their farms or homes without incumbrance. Kansas and Nebraska come very close to the maximum, and, strange to say, North Dakota and New Jersey have almost the same percentage, the former showing 45.42 per cent. of incumbered farms and homes and the latter 45.84. In Illinois 32.68 per cent. of the farms and homes carry mortgages, in Indiana 29.72, in Iowa 42.40, in Michigan 40.90, in Minnesota 42.47, and in Wisconsin 37.96. It is an interesting fact that Utah has the smallest percentage of mortgaged farms and homes of any Northern State, 2.87 per cent. of the owners there being absolutely without incumbrance. In Washington, also, the proportion is very small compared with other new States, the percentage of mortgages being 22.45—less than in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio or any other of the Eastern States.

Mississippi Mortgage Ridden.

In Mississippi the farmers suffer more from the mortgage evil than in any other State, and only 37 per cent. of their homes are free. South Carolina comes next with 38.51 per cent.; Georgia, 41.90; Alabama, 43.15; Louisiana, 44.59; and Delaware, 50.58. In Illinois 63 out of every 100 farmers own their homes, in Indiana 70.75 and Iowa 70.43. The lowest rate of farm mortgages is found in the following States:

State.	Per cent.	State.	Per cent.
Florida.	2.95	Louisiana.	2.96
New Mexico.	2.90	Kentucky.	4.00
Virginia.	3.10	Dist. Columbia.	4.13
Tennessee.	3.21	Arkansas.	4.18
Georgia.	3.35	Alabama.	4.35

The highest rate of farm mortgages is found in Kansas 55.48; Iowa, second, with 53.20 per cent.; and the other highest States in the following order: South Dakota, 52.88; Nebraska, 51.09; Michigan, 49.35; New Jersey, 48.01; North Dakota, 46.67; Minnesota, 46.09; Vermont, 44.35; New York, 44.71.

Crawford and The Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

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CONGRESS OF WOMEN.

A SIGNIFICANT GATHERING IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Women from All Spheres, of All Religions and with All Beliefs Assembled in Thousands in a Great Convention—Its Objects and Aims.

Washington correspondence.

A national government of, for and by the women of the United States—a Senate, a House of Representatives, a President and possibly a cabinet—such is the scope of the plan of several millions of women of America, who sent representatives to the second triennial convention of the National Council of Women of America, which commenced its session in Washington last week. This government is to be organized, not to legislate, but to deliberate upon national matters, taking its pointers from Congress and hoping to indirectly influence that body in its legislation. This woman's government purposes also to be a school for women against the time when they shall take

seriously believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and the state, do hereby band ourselves together



FRANCES E. WILLARD.

in a confederation of workers committed to the overthrow of all forms of ignorance and injustice, and to the application of the golden rule to society, custom and law.

The Officers of the Council.

The president of the National Council is the same Mrs. May Wright Sewall who was the moving spirit of the Woman's Congress at the World's Fair, assisted by the other officers of the council. Mrs. Frances E. Bagley, the vice-president, is a rich and prominent social leader of Detroit. Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, the recording secretary, is the best-known of the council's officers, for she is the business manager and one of the founders of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, which has a strength of more than 350,000. The treasurer of the council is Lillian M. N. Stevens, of Stroudwater, Me., and has become prominent through her work for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. One of the most interesting of the council's officers is Mrs. Michael Foster Avery, the corresponding secretary. She had a prominent part in the organization of the Woman's Congress at the World's Fair, and in many other ways her name has become well known.

Behind the Board of Officers come the four great standing committees, who are supposed to represent the four most important fields of modern feminine thought. The first is on dress, of which Frances E. Russell, of St. Paul, Minn., is chairman, and which also includes the New York



MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, President.

hand with men in the nation's real business; to illustrate to womanhood the true meaning of national deliberation, legislation and administration.

To this the greatest gathering of women



WOMAN BRAVES THE CONGRESSIONAL LIONS IN THEIR DEN.

which the world has ever seen have come representatives from every walk of life, from every religion and every belief, and every part of the country. There are Protestants and Catholics, Jews and Gentiles, Mormons and Agnostics, Vivisectionists and anti-Vivisectionists. There are Republicans, Democrats, Populists, Socialists, Tillamans, Free Silverites, Farmers' Alliancemen, Grangers, Single Taxers, Nationalists and Prohibitionists. Scarcely any two delegates agree perfectly excepting upon one point, and that is the elevation and amelioration of woman-kind.

Nearly fifty different societies are represented, including those of a national scope, such as the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, and those which are more of a local character. Seventeen of the societies thus represented have an aggregate membership of nearly 5,000,000, and the total representation is probably little under 10,000,000. The organization of a woman's government, patterned after the national government of the United States, is one of the questions which will come up before this session of the National Council, which will continue two weeks. It will simply be a rearrangement of the National Council as it is at

present, all of whom are well known. They are Mrs. Ellen Batelle Dietrich, Mary A. Livermore and Fannie B. Ames. The Committee on Patriotic Instruction is composed of six members, of whom Eliza D. Keith, better known as "Di Vernon," a California poet and litterateur; Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Isabella C. Davis and Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick are very widely known.



LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

The National Council, while the largest of all the national organizations of women of the country, is one of the newest. It is logically the result rather than the outgrowth of the National Suffrage Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Women. In 1888 and 1889, they began an agitation looking toward a new organization, built upon a much broader basis. This culminated in the first session of the body, which took place in 1891, which was a very remarkable success. The second triennial should have been held in 1894, but as nearly all the members had met in Chicago at the World's Fair, and especially at the World's Congress, and had transacted much of the business which usually comes before the council, they deemed it advisable to postpone the second triennial to the present year, and in the meantime

to extend the ramifications of the central body.

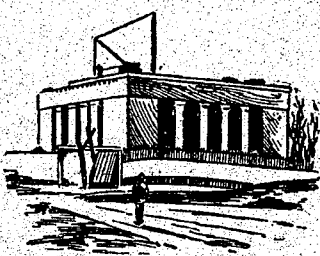
Many women of national and even international reputation are in attendance. Some of them are the Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, well known in connection with the social purity crusade in New York city; Dr. Jennie de la M. Lozier, the New York physician; Mrs. Laura O. Boland, of Brooklyn, the millinaire; the female minister of the gospel, Rev. Anna Shaw; Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. French Sheldon, the African explorer, and Mme. Albert, the Delsartist. Organizations of women in Germany, France, England, Canada and elsewhere are also present.

"The greatest value of the council," says President Sewall, "is in bringing together women whose lives are in different avenues and whose interests are in different lines of work."

HIS TOMB DESERTED.

Work on the Grant Monument Has Been Stopped for the Winter.

The work of building the Grant monument in New York has been stopped for the winter, and the unfinished tomb looks as dreary and deserted as the temporary mausoleum near by. The cold, gray pile is covered with snow, and it is impossible to continue setting the great blocks of granite until the spring weather again drives the frost from the ground. It



PRESENT CONDITION OF THE MONUMENT.

was intended to put in place the double row of detached columns in front and to complete the porch before the work was suspended, but the cold weather came earlier than was expected and the men were laid off before this was done. The monument, however, has progressed well and is much further on toward completion than is generally supposed.

The foundations, which are sunk down twenty-seven feet in the ground, have been finished, and the main structure has

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Elbe Disaster.

The loss of the Elbe is one of those things that unfortunately will happen—events unpreventable by human ingenuity in its present stage of development.—Chicago Post.

Such a tragedy brings home the uncertainty of life to the most heedless. May we all comprehend it better, and live more in accordance with our knowledge.—Courier-Journal.

Out of all that company these fifteen seamen who saved themselves managed to rescue only one girl. All the other women and children were left to perish.—New York World.

The collision at sea has come to be recognized as the one accident against which neither seamanship nor water-tight compartments nor any other marine equipment can afford entire protection.—Chicago Record.

The statements of the rescued passengers of the Elbe leave no room for doubt that the officers of the vessel—at least the surviving ones—acted in a cowardly, brutal and selfish manner.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is not strange that Emperor William should be indignant and chagrined that a German crew should have saved only one woman in a shipwreck when they managed to save so many of themselves. A court must deal unflinchingly with the Elbe crew.—Chicago Herald.

Voyages by sea have been rendered remarkably safe within recent years. Scores upon scores of steamships cross the Atlantic weekly, yet there is seldom an accident or loss of life. The loss of life is made impressive chiefly because it was concentrated.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Blow Zero.

Not a case of sunstroke was reported yesterday.—Toledo Blade.

The mean temperature just now is exceedingly mean.—Burlington Hawkeye.

For this weather we have nothing but words of censure.—New York Advertiser.

The coal man is having a long inning, and is running up a big score.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The man who thought the backbone of winter was broken was a little off. It was only the wishbone.—Madison Journal.

The man who is not already frozen will please stand up and be told that another blizzard is coming.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

In our mild and genial winter climate the temperature of the last few weeks has been somewhat trying.—Minneapolis Journal.

The "oldest inhabitant" is somewhat undecided about the time when he experienced a cold wave as severe as the present one.—Buffalo News.

The ice men are congratulating themselves that they got in their crop before the ice froze to the bottom of the river.—Keokuk Gate City.

Explorers failed to get nearer the North Pole last year, and all but one are back home, realizing that everything comes to him who waits.—St. Louis Globe.

The Passing of McAllister.

Mr. McAllister was a sympathizer of the most accomplished kind.—Minneapolis Journal.

He made and embellished the paths of the "400." His word was authority from the simplest question of table manners to the most complex problem of court etiquette.—Detroit Free Press.

No man could be the cause or occasion of so much action and comment, of so much talk and cartooning without having a good deal in him.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Pity that he should have been content to rule in so pultry an empire and to wear so tinsel a crown. There was that in Ward McAllister which, if wisely used, would have led to honor.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Fall of Wei-Hai-Wei.

The verities of history now require that the Chinese navy be spoken of in the past tense.—Detroit Free Press.

Wei-Hai-Wei has again fallen, this time, it is to be presumed, finally and permanently.—Baltimore Herald.

On the principle that he who fights and runs away will live to fight another day, the Chinese soldiers ought to be immortal.—New York Press.

The surrender of Wei-Hai-Wei has been officially confirmed. Before it is restored to a peace footing it should be subjected to change its name.—Omaha Bee.

If Wei-Hai-Wei has fallen, and the Chinese fleet has surrendered, there is nothing left for Japan to do but to reap as much of the harvest of her victories as the great powers will permit her to take.—Boston Transcript.

The Port Arthur Massacre.

Japan admits that she is guilty.—Sioux City Tribune.

We are glad that the mikado's government appears to realize the shame its soldiers have put upon it and to desire to make promptly all possible amends.—Philadelphia Call.

The Japanese Government has practically admitted all the horrible details. It will take years for Japan to wipe out this stain upon its vaunted progress and civilization.—Fort Worth Gazette.

Japan confesses that her troops were guilty of savage atrocities at Port Arthur. The charges of cruelty and torture are admitted and the cablegram from Mr. Creelman is admitted.—Binghamton Republican.

Exit Queen Lili.

The recent emenee near Honolulu was probably the last kick of the irreconcilable royalists of Hawaii.—Philadelphia Record.

As a woman she has been no credit to her sex, and it would be better for the world if she were soon forgotten.—St. Paul Call.

The ex-queen of Hawaii is to be exiled. She might come to America and engage as a dino museum exhibit.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

It is not to be wondered at that Mrs. Dominia was ready to give up her shadowy claims to the sovereignty in order to save her very material neck.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

If the new government is afraid that she will make mischief in the future, the best thing it can do is to banish her from the islands and allow her a small pension.—Minneapolis Tribune.

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M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. A. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. John Irwin Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. Hennrich, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 9:30 a.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

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GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. M. A. BATES, W. M.

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MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. C. WILCOX, Post Com.

A. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WISBY, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 130.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. JOHN F. HUNE, H. P.

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S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

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GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M. ADA M. GIBSON, Sec.

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GRAYLING HIVE, No. 64, I. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com. EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper.

LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W.—Meets in regular session every Monday evening. GEORGE H. ROSS, Counsel Com. HARRY EVANS, Clerk.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

This is the era of the optimists.

When money talks everybody calls for an encore.

New York is boasting about her water color exhibition. She ought to see the Chicago river once.

A medical authority asserts that "the grip microbe first attacks the stomach." Watch your gripsticks.

Gabb is a member of the Connecticut Legislature. He is also working overtime in several other Legislatures.

A Lowell (Mass.) man has performed his own marriage ceremony. Does he also issue divorces while you wait?

York, Pa., is reveling in the delights of a molasses war, prices having fallen to 1 cent a quart. This is a sweet state of affairs, truly.

If the cup defender must have a feminine name, what ails Ella Gibbilly? Columbus Dispatch.

Or Mary Time?

The Boston Globe says that "if necessary the plain people will buy government bonds." Why not give the good-looking ones a chance?

The Japanese have lost only 430 men in sixteen battles. If those "Oriental Yankees" ever tackle a modern nation they are likely to be surprised.

The Supreme Court has ruled that bamboo is not wood but dried grass and is not dutiable under the new tariff. Somebody evidently has been bamboozled.

Judge Oils of St. Paul has rendered a decision that a husband is legally responsible for slanders uttered by his wife. This rolls another stumbling block in the path of Hyman.

A European letter says that Lord Hoppe's debts aggregate about \$3,000,000 while his assets are about \$300,000. How is this? Does May Yohe imagine she can live on Hope alone?

Two cowboys engaged in a duel in the Chicago stock yards district and emptied their revolvers at each other ineffectively. The authorities should do something to stop such a shameful waste of ammunition.

There is a phenomenally large number of men in this country whose incomes are \$3,000—Boston Record.

There is a phenomenally large number of men in this part of the country whose incomes do not come within \$3,000 of these figures.

The defense in the Gling murder trial in Minneapolis set up a plea that Prisoner Hayward is a victim of a "species of insanity, which, though fully developed, is not yet noticeable." This is a species of insanity not known to the medical fraternity, but may be as good as any other in mystifying a jury.

A sentimental Parisian poet who found himself "unappreciated" in this country "undressed in the snow and was frozen to death after midnight near a footpath over the loneliest heights near West Hoboken." What a glorious ending that must have been! And how French!

This from the Buddhist Magazine of Japan: "The greatest movement of the twentieth century will not be a commercial one, nor yet a military one, but the nations of the West will invade the East with great armies of Christian missionaries, backed up by the wealth of Christendom. We must arouse ourselves to meet them."

The Chicago Inter Ocean and the Chicago Herald are working cheerily together in the sewers of Paris. Both describe simultaneously the experiences of their correspondent with the municipal rat catcher of the French metropolis. Both have the same illustrations. Each asserts that its own correspondent provides the matter, which is identical. An observer is moved by their proceedings to the old-time exclamation: "Rats!"

The New York World has asked the banks why they are hoarding \$31,000,000 of gold for which they have absolutely no use whatever. Their replies are evasive, shifty, insincere. They have no obligations payable in gold. Their notes are redeemable not by themselves but by the government, and not in gold but in greenbacks. The checks drawn by their depositors are payable in paper alone, and, in fact, are paid in nothing else. There is no possible reason for them to hoard gold except that they expect a premium upon it or that they wish to force the government to borrow money which it does not need. Their talk about country banks occasionally demanding gold remittances is folderl. They can go to the subtreasury upon every such occasion and exchange greenbacks for gold in any quantity they please. The banks still owe to the public an answer to the World's question.

Chicago Times: Owing to the faulty construction of the Pullman dining-car two of the cooks on the Charleston of the Chicago and Alton Road, which burned, escaped. When one considers how seldom Providence comes up with the dining-car cook it does seem that some ingenious inventor ought to arrange a device that would hold the culprits safely while they burned. Of course we are referring to the class, not to the individuals. If the two men who escaped from the Charleston will have nothing further to say. But they will not reform. They will go on cooking an arrangement of canned meats which is variously entitled on the menu, but which flavors the palate of the pilgrim for weeks with one flavor. They will make coffee which is weaker than anything on this earth except dining-car tea. And they will conspire to produce dyspepsia with a kind of pie that is simply unique in its illunessness.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature making it a misdemeanor to catch a trout that is less than six inches in length. Such a law is entirely unnecessary; any angler will tell you that he never has seen a trout that was less than six inches long.

It is reported that Czar Nicholas II. intends to remove the press censorship that has made it impossible for Russian newspapers to exist, or for foreign correspondents to make the truth concerning Russian affairs known to the world. We shall believe this when it is done, not before. That the result of freedom of the press in Russia would mean constitutional government is certain. That the Czar has made up his mind against such a concession is proved by his declaration that he will maintain the autonomy of the Russian Empire, and the Jews and Standists continue, and expectations of radical changes still remain unfulfilled.

Guy Fawkes seems destined to immortality through the profound conservatism of the English people. Dispatches from London say that when the fourth session of the thirteenth parliament of Queen Victoria opened at 2 o'clock the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Carrington, accompanied by ten yeomen and a number of policemen, made the customary Guy Fawkes search of the vaults of the houses of parliament, in order to see that no preparations had been made to blow up the buildings. James I. has slept with his ancestors these many seasons. It was early in his reign the Guy Fawkes plot was engaged in more than 200 years upon the assembly of parliament the first business has been that which is gone through to-day as carefully as it was when Guy Fawkes' performance was fresh in the public mind. Conservatism is a great potency in the English mind, leading at times to absurdities. It remained for a curious Yankee to abolish a custom for which nobody could give an account. Visiting London, he saw some of the horse guards at a particular place every day regularly relieved, and observing no particular reason for their presence he pushed his inquiries for information to the headquarters of the army. The horse guards were unable to say why this guard was kept, but concluded an assertion wherein the origin was, and found that some treasure was ordered to be guarded at this particular point in the reign of Charles II. and the horse guards had been sending soldiers to the same spot ever since. Even when the New Zealanders will have taken his place upon a broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's he will observe a few dingy officials looking through the ruins of Westminster for a repetition of Guy Fawkes' plot.

GUY FAWKES, THE SLEEPER.

He Went to Bed in Mrs. Astor's House and Was Charged with Burglary.

John Garvey, who some time ago was arrested for the "atrocious" crime of taking a nap in the bed of Mrs. William Astor's washerwoman, in New York City, was tried by a jury and found guilty of unlawful entry, al-

though the prosecution had him indicted for burglary in the second degree. For unlawful entry the extreme penalty would be one year in prison, but it is not likely that he will get nearly so long a time. It was evident that the prisoner was but half-witted and had seemed to have a penchant for sleeping. The warden at the prison where Garvey was incarcerated awaiting trial testified that he slept most of the time. Garvey went to sleep in court during the progress of the trial. After the verdict he was remanded for sentence.

How Fish Come to the Surface.

A curious physiological discovery has been made in the last year by Professor Bohr, of Copenhagen, in regard to the mode of storage by which a fish accumulates so much oxygen in the air that it distends the swimming or air bladder.

The air contained therein has a percentage of oxygen that may rise to as much as 85, an amount in excess of the percentage in atmospheric air. Prof. Bohr tapped the air bladders of codfish and drew off the gas by means of a trocar and air-tight syringe. The gas had 52 per cent of oxygen. In a few hours the air bladder was refilled, apparently by a process of secretion of gas from the blood in the capillaries on the wall of the bladder. In one experiment the gas thus secreted had 80 per cent of oxygen. When the nerves connected with the organ were severed, the secretion ceased and the organ was not refilled.

It thus appears that when a fish descends to a great depth, and his body is reduced in size by increased pressure of the water about him, he is able to attain his former size and rise by secreting the gas he needs and not by absorbing the water. Support is thus given to the theory that the gaseous exchanges occur in the lungs of animals are not merely physical.

Cent Pieces in the South.

A year or so ago when the average Savannahian found himself in possession of a copper cent he felt tempted to flip the little coin into the gutter as a nuisance. Cents were unpopular; nobody wanted them; even a newsboy or a bootblack disdained to waste time in waiting for a cent in change. But things are different now. The little copper coin cuts quite a figure in the city's circulation, and it is as much respected as the more pretentious nickel. Hardly a person fishes up a handful of change in which there is not a plentiful sprinkling of bronze color. The reduced street car fares and the old cent prices in some of the leading stores have brought about the change. And it is probably a good thing. People have come to understand the value of a cent better than they ever did before. —Savannah News.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household.

Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

The Banjak's Voice.

Said the Wile to the Banjak: "Sir, I wish that you would tell me what in the world it is that makes you sing so well?"

"Why, that," replied the Banjak, "is as easy as can be; I sing so well because my neck is full of scales, you see!"

The Sale of Pins.

A curious fact in the history of pins is that when they were first sold there was such a demand for them that a code was passed permitting their sale only on two days in the year.

Taught the Boy a Lesson.

As the tree is inclined so its twigs will be bent; received a vivid illustration on 42d street recently. A middle-aged woman was about to get on a street car when a schoolboy pushed her aside and mounted the steps. He was almost at the door when his father, who was apparently a well-to-do business man, quietly and gently drew him back and to one side, holding him there until the lady had entered. Not a word had been said. The lady looked pleased, the boy astonished, and the father satisfied with this little lesson in courtesy.

An Armless Telegrapher.

There is a remarkable telegraph operator and typewriter in the employ of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, in Philadelphia. His name is Martin Fisher. He is minus his right hand below the elbow, and has but the thumb and two fingers of his left hand. Yet he is one of the best operators connected with the office. He is about 35 years old, and has been in the telegraph business about twenty years. He handles newspaper specials, which require accuracy and speed, and the letters on many of the keys of his typewriter have been rubbed off by the rapid manipulation of his thumb and two fingers.

Three Little Owls.

Three little owls sat on a branch With large, round eyes, Very solemn, very wise, Very grave and wise.

And are they wondering at the moon? Or the stars' pale light? That they stare with large, round eyes, Out into the night?

No, they watch 'till papa owl Flies back to the tree. He has gone a-marketing For his babies three.

Baby owls don't care for stars— No, nor for the moon. 'Tis their dinner that they want, "Hope he'll bring it soon!"

Hard Times to Survive.

Probably you will be going to many a bright party this happy season of the year. Now, perhaps you cannot sing, or play, or recite, but you would like to do something to add to the general enjoyment. If so, just learn these funny sentences which follow, so as to be able to repeat any one of them six times in succession rapidly. By asking your young friends to do the same, should there be a pause in the games, much fun may be obtained. Here are the sentences:

Six thick thistle sticks.

Pile of freshly fried flying fish.

Two tons, totally tired, tried to trot to Tedbury.

The sea ceaseeth, but it sufficeth us.

Give Grimes Jim's great gut gig whip.

Strict, strong Stephen Stringer snared six sickly, silky snakes.

She stood at the door of Mrs. Smith's fish-sauce shop welcoming him in.

Swan swam over the sea; swim, swan, swim; swan swam back again; well swam swan.

A haddock, a haddock, a black spotted haddock, a black spot on the black back of a black spotted haddock.

Susan shined shoes and socks, socks and shoes shined Susan. She ceaseeth shining shoes and socks, for socks and shoes shined Susan.

You all know the tongue twister Peter Piper, but there are many other jingles which are harder. One of the simplest and best, or worst, is "mixed biscuits." Try saying that rapidly, and if you succeed, say this, a sentence which Londoners frequently have to use: "Stop at the shop at the top of Sloane Street."

Boys' Fun in the Arctic.

The oldest boys of an Eskimo village have all sorts of hunting games—much or hunts, polar bear hunts, and many other of like character, which, I fear, would take up too much time to describe here. In this way they fit themselves to become expert hunters by the time they become young men. In athletic sports those boys excel, and a roll down hill is for them the greatest fun. They generally find a very steep hill, well covered with snow, and seat themselves on the ridge, thrust their heads between their legs, pass their clinched hands over their ankles, pressing their legs as closely against their bodies as possible. Thus they really become great balls covered with reindeer hair. And then away they go on the down hill race, suddenly spreading their

selves out at full length at the bottom of the hill. An amusement that requires a great deal of muscular strength is a peculiar kind of short race on the hands and feet, the legs and arms held perfectly rigid. It is quite exhausting, and they generally cover but two or three yards at a time. They have many similar ways of racing to toughen the muscles of both legs and feet.—Sunday School Times.

READ HIS CHARACTER.

Mark Twain's Humorous Experiences with Palmist and Graphologist.

Mark Twain has been made to show his hand, and the result has been published in the new number of Borderland. His hand was photographed and submitted to four experts in palmistry. Their verdicts of his character were then sent to Mark himself, who thinks they have done some wonderful things with them. One lady made "only three or four errors. Each error," says Mark, "was a compliment to me, so I prize the errors above the facts." Another palmist discovered "a strain of Southern female blood. The strain dates back 240 years; am I to believe that my hands still advertise it?" The third expert made ten hits and fifteen misses; the fourth seventeen hits and eight misses. The last-mentioned hand reader "made one disgusting hit which not even my mother could have made, but it is a true hit, nevertheless. Am I going to point out these things? Not if I can get excused."

But the unkindest out of all remains to be noticed. Of the four experts who undertook to read his character from his hands only one discovered any sense of humor in Mark Twain. "It may be," he says, "that the three are right."

However, Mark might go further and fare worse. Not content with the verdict of the palmists, Borderland next put him on trial before the "graphologists." He came out of the ordeal "lacking in decision, inconsistent, illogical, insincere, absolutely devoid of feeling, merely superficially cultivated, self-conscious, and wanting in moral rectitude." Decidedly, as the editor says, Mark Twain should pray to be judged by his hands rather than by his handwriting.

The Naming of the Dolphin.

An old story, but not a bad one, was told the other day by an officer of the navy, who heard the argument repeated in it. While General Arthur was President, and during one of the summers of his administration, he was on board of the Despatch at Newport, and Secretary of the Navy Chandler was pestered by him to consent to naming the new dispatch boat, afterward the Dolphin, the Concord, after the first battle of the revolution. General Arthur was disposed to quiz Chandler about his proposed name. He preferred the name Dolphin, as being more suggestive of speed at sea. When Chandler argued the importance of keeping in mind the heroic resistance of the colonial militia, and the brilliant opposition offered to Pizarra's men, General Arthur asked him: "What is it that you propose to call this ship?"

"The Concord," answered Chandler, giving the approved New Hampshire pronunciation.

"There," retorted Arthur, inviting the attention of Captain Reeder. "Do you hear that? Conquered. Do you think that a good name to give a ship-of-war? Then suppose you change the pronunciation, and call it Concord, just as spelled. Does it not strike you, Chandler, that there is a degree of Concord in the presence of a vessel of war?"

The new ship was called the Dolphin, but the Concord appeared after General Arthur had ceased to have influence in naming the ships of the navy.—New York Times.

Novel Method of Securing Sleep.

"I have seen a good many novel methods employed by mothers in order to put their babies to sleep," said George L. Wann, of Trenton, N. J., "but I think the strangest way of all (a one which is prevalent in India, where the native mothers put their babies' heads under a spout of water to send them to sleep and keep them quiet. I spent several months in that country, and saw and witnessed this curious mode of treatment dozens of times every day. The water of the hill spring was so adjusted as to furnish a series of tiny spouts. Under each spout was a kind of earth pillow and a little trough, constructed to carry off water. The restless child was placed on the pillow in such a way that one of the spouts played directly on the top of its head, the water then passing away in the trough. I can testify that the process was most successful, and was seemingly highly enjoyed by the babies, who remained perfectly quiet under the spouts. The people asserted that the water did the children no harm, but on the contrary strengthened and benefited them. They seemed to think that if a child was not subjected to this treatment every day or two it would grow up weak-minded and good-for-nothing."—Globe-Democrat.

Russian Horn Music.

From the country of the Czar we hear of an absorbing and pleasing musical entertainment. The only instruments are horns, and each produces but one tone. The horns vary like the pipes of an organ. One of them sounds only every C, while another only every D, and so throughout the tune. Each player is so correctly trained that whenever his instrument must speak, it is given with the greatest accuracy, and the tones of the different instruments sound as if from a single one. The players, usually serfs, receive very careful training, and the works of Haydn, Mozart and other distinguished composers are executed with taste and skill.

This pleasing style of band entertainment was invented by Narishchin. Since his time there has been great improvement in the construction and capabilities of the instrument and skillfulness of treatment. Nearly a hundred and fifty years ago, at a grand festival in Moscow, hunting-horn rehearsals met with great applause by enthusiastic music lovers.

Timely Caution.

Clerk of Western Hotel: I thought it best to caution that old fellow who just came in about blowing out the gas. Proprietor—Where's he from? Clerk—From the Greater New York. —Life.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Vagaries of a Sucker State Legislator.

Gen. Shakespeare Finds the Man Who Rescued Him at Jackson, Miss.—Convict's Strange Story.

A Ville Bill Killed.

One of the most infamous and infamous bills ever introduced in an Illinois legislative assembly was promptly and properly killed. To one White, whom the voters of Whiteside County, while in a condition of aberration, elected to represent them, fell the negative honor of introducing the bill in question. It was proposed to establish an additional ground for divorce in Illinois the insanity of husband or wife. It is the boast of every civilized country on the face of the earth that insanity is not permitted to be pleaded as a cause for legal separation. The humanity, the utter propriety, of such a rule can be seen by any person possessing the slightest degree of intelligence or the remotest suspicion of the appropriate. White of Whiteside. May his name be handed down to obloquy.

Shakespeare Finds a Witness.

Gen. William Shakespeare, of Kalamazoo, whose pension was lately cut down by Commissioner Lochren and who is now in controversy with that official, has been digging up new testimony. It develops quite a romance. Shakespeare, when a sergeant, lay wounded on the battlefield of Jackson, Miss. Two drummer boys came to his rescue, one of them was shot while stooping over him and the other dragged him back into the line. The living one was William Gilby, and for weeks he attended Shakespeare and nursed him for food for them both. One day Gilby did not return, and "dead" was marked opposite his name on the muster roll. Shakespeare did not know the name of his rescuer, and never found him again until he recently received a letter from him dated Fort Huron. The two men came together, Gilby having been absent over thirty years. Gilby will prove an important witness for Shakespeare.

Advised to Steal.

Milton Bishop, sentenced to three years in prison for stealing a suit of clothes from a Tompkins farmer, made the remarkable statement to Judge Peck at Jackson that he had been advised to steal by officers of the law, including a justice of the peace in Washtenaw County. Bishop said he was a widower, with two daughters, who lived with his mother, twenty miles from Flint. He served two and a half years for larceny, coming out Nov. 12. He had been for weeks, but could get none. When he asked how he could be cared for, he was advised to steal. One justice said: "You go down the street, get a coat from a clothing store. I will have an officer follow you, and then send you up."

Wouldn't Pay Toll.

Frank Gary, of Owosso, knows more about the workings of a plank road company now than he did. He ran the toll gate just south of Birmingham on his way out from Detroit, but was quickly overhauled and brought before a justice of the peace, who said \$5 and costs, but the man felt so bad about it that the fine was made an even \$5. He claimed that he supposed he had paid the toll for both ways when he went through to Detroit, but his story was hardly credited, hence the fine. He paid it.

Record of the Week.

Benton Harbor business men are planning to organize a local board of trade.

About twenty log trains per day are now running between Grayling and Bay City, hauling about thirty cars each.

Benton County farmers will ask the Legislature to make an appropriation for the maintenance of farmers' institutes.

A Sullivan, Muskegon County, timber case has just been settled in the State Supreme Court that originally involved \$12,500.

William Snelling, janitor of the M. E. Church at Imlay City, fell off a step ladder while lighting lamps and broke two of his ribs.

Another citizen of Marion, Osceola County, has fallen heir to a fortune. Station Agent Rausberger will get \$74,000 by the death of an uncle.

Some unknown person at Ironwood, who must have been very much in need of food, the other night entered a barn there, took a large hog, outside and butchered her. They took away the edible portions of the carcass and left the rest for the owner.

The peach growers in the lake shore fruit belt nearly all agree that a temperature of 22 degrees below zero is required to seriously affect the fruit buds at this season of the year. After the first warm weather of spring expands the buds a much higher temperature will often do great injury.

James Gordon, of Glenwood, met with a singular accident, which was nearly attended with fatal results. While doing chores he opened the door to a large barn, where twenty-three young cattle were kept. The animals immediately stampeded, the first one knocking him down and the rest trampling over him as he lay in the narrow doorway. He was picked up apparently lifeless, but escaped with no bones broken.

An Ypsilanti institution which did not wish to have its safe ruined by burglars, for a long time left the door unlocked at night, and hung in plain sight a card announcing that fact. The other night some burglars broke into the office, saw the card hanging there, and thought they had an easy thing. They opened the door, but when they tried the strong box found that that was locked. Their efforts to break it open were ineffectual, and they left without securing anything.

If Birmingham does not soon become a model town it will be a dead weight. Revivals in all the churches, and for the past three nights a traveling company in the interest of temperance has held forth there.

The jail at Gaylord is right on the street across from the post office, where it would be supposed some one would be passing most of the time, but that didn't prevent Jacob Maslovski, a prisoner in the jail on a charge of criminal assault, from prying away the bricks over the window and climbing out of the hole thus made, and escaping.

Charles M. King, the most popular sheriff of Montcalm ever had, and who is now serving his second term in that office, was presented by his deputies in that county with an elegant solid gold jeweled Old Fellow watch, valued at \$50 for the first offense and \$350 for the second.

During the examination of Adam C. Arnold, charged with the murder of Dr. George, which occupied a day at Battle Creek, Dr. Lamoreaux, physician, who held the autopsy, testified positively that George was not drowned, but was choked to death. The colored man, John Leake, who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, had an examination and was discharged.

DOINGS AT LANSING.

WORK OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

An Impartial Record of the Work Accomplished by Those Who Make Our Laws—How the Time Has Been Occupied During the Past Week.

The Law-Makers.

The fifty days in which bills can be introduced in the Legislature have expired, and the reception of bills took up the entire time of each house for three days. The total number of bills introduced during the last year, which was the largest in the history of the State. One of the bills introduced Monday is aimed at Mr. Plunger, saying it unlawful for any person to fill the office of Mayor more than three times in cities having a population of more than 50,000.

The famous Detroit health board bill passed the House Tuesday and was given immediate effect. The measure legislates the present Board of Health from office and provides for a new board appointed by the Governor. The most important bills introduced were: Increasing the tax on liquors; providing a bounty of \$100 each to surviving veterans of the late war; abolishing the present State Board of Health and creating a new one, in which the secretary of the board is prohibited from being a member; providing for the appointment of an Assistant Attorney General at a salary of \$2,000 per year; for the election of a school system; providing a one-fifth mill tax for the support of State Normal School; abolishing the medical department at the State University; appropriating \$2,000 for the holding of daymen's State institutes; providing a bounty of 2 cents each to surviving veterans of the late war; establishing a State hospital for consumptives; providing a State Board of Medical Examiners.

The Legislature adjourned Wednesday night until Monday, out of respect to the memory of George Washington. Both houses broke the record for the introduction of bills, a total of over 1,600 having been presented in both houses. The bill incorporating the villages of the State was signed by the Governor. Two other bills for the incorporation of cities are pending, and the committee and others are being prepared. Legislative sessions may be shortened fully one-half by the passage of these bills. Among the bills introduced was one making an appropriation of \$60,000 for a hospital for consumptives; another proposes to appropriate \$100,000 for a Grand Army memorial hall, and another appropriates \$5,000 annually for the support of the State Fair Society. The Senate passed the bill requiring a registration of all voters previous to the coming April elections.

Marvelous Measuring Tools.

An illustration of the marvelous accuracy characterizing tools or instruments of measurement now employed as compared with those of former times is given by a writer in the American Machinist, namely, that, whereas, formerly .001 inch marked on a drawing would have been objected to on the ground that it was difficult or impossible to work so closely to measures as that at the present time .0005 inch is measured in every fine workshop, and dimensions given in hundredths of an inch frequently appear on drawings without objection on the part of the workmen. The instruments of measurement are now made with such a degree of refined accuracy that even the warmth of the hand may expand a rod twelve inches long so that the amount of expansion can be measured. It has become important in fine measurements to be careful that the temperature of the piece to be measured or gauged should have the same temperature as that of the instrument by which its size is determined. By first handling a rod of the length named and measuring it, particularly if the rod be of brass or copper, and then, after allowing the rod to cool, handling the gauge until the latter expands, it is found that a discrepancy of from .007 inch to .001 inch may be sometimes made apparent, due entirely to differences of temperature.

Tragedies in Real Life.

Every man's life, no matter how humble, would furnish an interesting book if cleverly written. You can't always tell by a glance at a man what his past has been. There is a humble carpenter in town who was the prize orator at an Eastern college. Not far from the home of the writer of this there lives an ugly, decrepit old woman, who was considered in her youth the handsomest girl in Kentucky. Poems were written about her, men went crazy over her, and duels were fought by jealous admirers. Yet she married a worthless man, who got drunk and abused her. The intensely religious life followed by another man in town is the result of remorse over having caused the death of a comrade a great many years ago. Young people are interested for what they are, but the older folk are more interesting for what they have been, if they could be induced to tell the story.—Aitchison Globe.

A Cipher Message to the Derelict.

A man who looked like a Texas ranchman came into the Astor House in New York the other day and austere demanded of the young woman who presides over the telegraph desk: "Any objection to this message?" "I don't know what it means," said she, doubtfully. "You don't need to know what it means. You just send it along. That's a cipher message, that is, the man who gets it can read it." The message went on the wire to the great satisfaction of the sender, who turned away with a grin. He repeated the message later to a group of men with manifest delight. It read as follows: "Blank your blankety blank blank. Why don't you ship those steers?"

Johnny's Composition.

Teacher—Have you finished your composition on what little boys should not do in school? Little Johnny—Yes'm. "Read it." "Little boys when at school should not make faces at the teacher, and should not study too hard, 'cause it makes them near-sighted; and should not sit too long in one position, 'cause it makes their backs crooked; and should not do long examples in 'rithmetic, 'cause it uses up their pencils too fast."

Only a Colony.

India is, in every sense of the word, a crown colony. The governor general in council has power to make laws for all persons—British, native, or foreign—in the Indian territories.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

Whoever talks cheerfully talks well.

There is more profit in going forward to future good than in kicking at bygone wrongs.

The fate of the Elbe shows that ships that pass in the night are preferable to those that do not.

A St. Louis man has been mulcted to the amount of \$2,500 for stealing a kiss. The goods were found on his person.

Any gentleman who objects to paying the income tax can get out of the job very easily by turning his income over to us.

Tight lacing will cause a red nose—Medical Review.

This may be one cause; there are others.

Philadelphia has discovered a petrified man. Perhaps his wife announced that she would get along without a new bonnet this spring.

The watch trust is dead and not many crystal tears will fall for it.—Philadelphia Record.

Crystal tears have nothing to do with the case.

Somebody has stolen the will of the late Senator Fair. This may prove a serious drawback to the lawyers who are parcelling out the estate among themselves.

The fellow who drinks whisky in winter to keep warm is a half brother of the fellow who drinks whisky in the summer to keep cool. One freezes to death, the other invites a sunstroke.

Lillian Lewis, the actress, grabbed a live electric light wire, received 500 volts of electricity and was not injured. Lillian has played the leading role in so many shocking performances that no electric wire can faze her.

In a recent address a minister in Coboes, N. Y., stated that "forty barrels of rum are sent to Africa for each missionary." Well, if the missionaries can't worry along on forty barrels of rum apiece, why not send fewer missionaries?

A Minneapolis paper says that "Senator-elect Knute Nelson is a man who will stand on his own feet." We are pleased to learn this. We believe that Knute will get along much better than he would if he attempted to stamp on the feet of his brother Senators.

The death of Howell Osborne, 26 years old, with the reputation of being the greatest prodigal on two continents, is calculated to revive the serious question whether missionary work is not needed as much at home as it is in the pagan regions, where no such thing is known as the Howell Osborne form of profligacy.

Los Angeles must be a queer place. A refined, cultivated man, who had been unfortunate, and who had not enough money left to get away from the place, shot at an officer. The judge sentenced him to six months in the county jail, but the prisoner begged so piteously to be sent to the penitentiary that the court's heart was softened and he acceded to the poor man's request. Yes, Los Angeles must be a queer place.

Philadelphia is almost lively now. A municipal election is pending.—New York Recorder.

Still the old, old joke without the shadow of an excuse.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Good! The rebuke is richly deserved. Philadelphia fully justified in resenting the imputation under any circumstances or at any time she is "almost lively."

Whenever Detroit or St. Louis gets up some new and unusual experience it is a curious fact that Chicago immediately produces something much more startling in the same line that there is nothing left to be said about the first episode. A few days ago a couple of young men fought a duel with skates on the ice that covers Detroit River. A duel in Chicago outclasses the Detroit affair five to one. Mary Walsh and Nelly Mahoney had a dispute. Who began it is not clear, but Mary poured a pot full of hot tea down the inside of Nelly's dress, beginning at her collar. Nelly hit Mary with the frying pan, and Mary came back with the emptied teapot. Nelly plinned her faith to the skillet because it was hot, but Mary abandoned the teapot for a picture of Washington crossing the Delaware, and the result was Nelly's face fully justified in resenting the imputation under any circumstances or at any time she is "almost lively."

Count Jean de Castellane and Miss Anna Gould are said to have announced to a large roomful of people in London that they were engaged to be married, and the count subsequently bubbled over with the information that \$2,000,000 was to be allotted upon his wife on their wedding day. This is about the disposition of Jay Gould's millions which poetic justice would exact. So far the sins of the father have been visited but lightly upon the first generation. George married an actress, who is a very estimable woman, and both of them are breaking their hearts because New York society will not admit them within its holy portals. In the meantime somebody paid an Indiana adventuress \$40,000 to go away and let the Gould family alone. Howard Gould wanted to marry into the same profession which his brother chose, but was blocked by the family, and is now understood to be bidding his time when he can be shocked and horrified at what somebody else of the kindfolk went to do. Neither of the Goulds has ever touched Helen Gould, who seems to be far and away the best of a rather middling lot, and now comes the younger daughter, who proposes to gild a badly battered French coronet with an electrolysis of American gold.

New-Yorkers crowded the mourners at Ward McAllister's funeral, stole the flowers and decorations and had to be dispersed by the police. Terribly bad form, don't you know?

Prince Bismarck has a superstition in reference to the number three, and perhaps not without reason. He has served three German emperors; he has fought in three wars; he has signed three treaties of peace; he arranged the meeting of the three emperors, and established the triple alliance.

The Boston Transcript asks: "If 'Trilby' had been a Chicago production would Du Maurier have had the courage to bring her feet so much in evidence?" It would require no courage to do so. It is a well-known fact that Chicago girls have the neatest and best formed feet in existence.

Chicago Dispatch: We are pleased to learn from the annual report of the American Foreign Missionary society that the average cost of converting a heathen is now only \$216 net. This is cheap enough. No one will claim that the results are not worth the money. But we cannot help but wish that greater care were exercised in selecting the heathens to be experimented upon. The heathen of Central Africa may be worth saving at \$216 a head, but we would prefer to see the money expended in saving the heathen of Chicago. Why not let the heathen of Bogalobola Gha work out their own salvation under the heathen of the levee district which have been cured for? Let us relegate Clark street first and China afterward.

It is found noteworthy by the French newspapers that President Faure is the first of the series of presidents to smoke. Thiers never smoked. MacMahon had given up tobacco before his election. So had Grevy. Neither Carnot nor Casimir-Perier used a pipe. Much interest is focused in looking up the past of President Faure. There is not a trace of aristocracy about him. His father was a journeyman carpenter and married his employer's daughter. He rose to be a chairmaker. The President himself learned tanning. He inherited enough money from his father and a stepmother, his own mother dying in his infancy, to set up a small business for himself at Havre. Some of the Paris newspapers are keeping tally on the nicknames given the tanner president. Most of them are incapable of translation or unfit to translate. Unlike his predecessor, Faure is said to take all banter, even the malicious, good naturedly and nobody will go to jail or be fined on his account if epithets be the only offense.

SHORT-LIVED FORTUNES.

How the Millions of the Croesus-Like Bonanza Kings Have Divided.

While the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few is an evil that should be vigorously combated, there are not lacking indications that it contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction. Families like the Astors that fasten themselves like abelones on a single spot and suck out the resources of a community from generation to generation, are happily rare, and the conditions that permit them to subsist may be easily altered by legislation. The difficulty of maintaining great aggregations of capital intact under ordinary circumstances has been strikingly illustrated in San Francisco.

A few years ago, among many large accumulations of wealth in this town, eight stupendous fortunes stood conspicuously pre-eminent—the four railroad fortunes of Stanford, Huntington, Crocker and Hopkins, and the four bonanza fortunes of Flood, O'Brien, Mackay and Fair. The wildest ideas prevailed concerning the size of these hoards. Stanford and Huntington were commonly supposed to be worth at least \$100,000,000 apiece. At one time Mackay was called the richest man in the world, and his wealth was figured as high as \$600,000,000. This estimate was based on the reasonable idea of taking the dividends on his mining stocks as the interest on a capital sufficient to produce such returns at ordinary rates, and perhaps allowing for a geometrical increase on the previously observed scale.

Of these huge fortunes only that of Huntington remains undiminished in its original hands. Mackay is living, but his wealth, actual and reputed, has shrunk until he sometimes finds it hard to lay hands at short notice on \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 in ready cash. The Stanford estate has been generously dedicated to public uses. The Crocker estate has to support several families and several expensive establishments. The Hopkins estate is probably smaller now than when Mark Hopkins died. Flood and O'Brien saw their wealth diminish to ordinary proportions before their death, and their heirs are not conspicuous now among the multi-millionaires. The shrewdest and hardest of the bonanza kings has just died, and his wealth will be divided into several parts in any case, and may be all swallowed up by the legal talent that has displayed such absorbing ability in the Jessup and Blythe cases.

On the whole, the American atmosphere, favorable as it is to the accumulation of vast fortunes, does not appear particularly to promote their perpetuity.—San Francisco Examiner.

How the Doctor Beat Himself.

A very eminent physician had cured a little child from a dangerous illness. The thankful mother turned her steps toward the house of her son's savior. "Doctor," she said, "there are some services which cannot be repaid. I did not know how to express my gratitude. I thought you would, perhaps, be so kind as to accept this purse, made by my own hands." "Madam," replied the doctor, roughly, "medicine is no trivial affair; and our visits are only to be rewarded in money. Small presents serve to sustain friendship, but they do not sustain our families." "But, doctor," said the lady, alarmed and wounded, "speak; tell me the fee." "Two thousand francs, madam." The lady opens the purse, takes out five bank notes of 1,000 francs each, gives two to the doctor, puts the remaining three back in her purse, bows coldly, and departs.—Amusing Journal.

Men are either good because they have not been found out, or because they are not married.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson—Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for March 3.

Golden Text—"I am the resurrection and the life."—John 11: 25.

The lesson this week is found in John 11: 30-45, and has for its subject the Raising of Lazarus. It is a lesson of love in delay, we might say, love in denial. The opening text of Scripture sets the thought gradually before us. "Now Jesus was not yet come into the town."

Somebody sick, "a certain man," like unto us all. How quietly they go about the house! Presently an added hush, broken by sobs. Death has entered the home. Ah, what a typical scene is this! And over there in Perea is Jesus the Lord of life. He is busy at his work, teaching and performing miracles. If he will he can speak life into this poor afflicted frame. Will he do it?

There was much ground for hope. "Lord," they said, "behold, he whom thou lovest is sick." Yes, but there were others whom he loved; others who, perhaps, needed him more. The last chapter closes: "And many more loved him there."

That was sufficient reason for his tarrying. He was doing a great work and could not come down. But there was a deeper reason for the delay. In the last lesson the disciples asked about the man born blind. Jesus said it was that the work of God should be made manifest in him. Now he quietly fears by saying, "I am the light of the world," that the work of God should be made manifest in him. "This sickness is not unto death, but for the glory of God that the Son of God might be glorified thereby."

Brother, sister, have you ever been sick to the glory of God? Yes, it was Lazarus. "And Jesus loved Martha and her sister, and Lazarus." And he loves you, shut in one, he loves you still, though he seems to long to see you coming. Will you love for him, stand the test of waiting or of delay? We do not fear his love; that abideth faithful in sickness or in death, for it is everlasting. But your faith and your hope and your love. Here is the place of concern. Lazarus is dead, and Jesus has "not yet come into the town." It is a picture of the militant church triumphant on earth. We look toward the heavens for our Lord. We are sick, dying; one day we pass away. Why does our Lord delay his coming? Christians have patience. As of old, it is love that delays him. "Therefore," it is, says the Scripture (verse 9), because Jesus loved him, he abode two days still in the same place where he was. Look up. He will come. "Surely, I come quickly," he says, "Amen, even so come Lord Jesus. There is to-day, and there is to-morrow; and there is the day after to-morrow." Watch.

"Lord, if thou hadst been here," says Mary, perhaps a bit reproachfully. It is still the here and there with her. She does not seem to understand the divine immensity, the life everlasting which is in vs. 23-27. Jesus had been explaining to Martha. No wonder our Master groaned in Spirit and was troubled. And in v. 38 he is made to groan again over their dullness. He walked with them as they wept toward the tomb, and as he walked with them, he wept with them. His heart going out to their deep sorrow. He cares for us, he loves us. "Behold," said the short-sighted Jew, "how he loved him." They might better have said, "how he loves them!"

And now he is standing by the tomb. Jesus at the grave, life confronting death; what will be the outcome? Can there be any doubt? Doubt—there was the trouble, the hindrance, the lifeless grief and doubt. The Lord himself took to supply all the faith, as all the power; on this occasion. Believe and see. We say "seeing is believing." Christ says believing is seeing. Note his words here: "Said I not to thee that if thou wouldst believe, thou shouldst see the glory of God?" Lord, increase our faith.

And now we close with each other, the powers of heaven and the gates of hell. Just a moment. "Come forth," commands the Lord of life. "And he that was dead came forth." Briefly, strongly told. Words would take away from the majesty and power of it. It is God. He is Lord of all. He rules in the heavens above and in the earth beneath. Life is stronger than death. "Come forth," says the Lord and let him go. There is some thing for the human to do. Take ye away the stone. Get the conditions ready for the divine demonstration. And now after the act of divine power, "Loose him and let him go." Set the renewed soul free to do for himself and for God. It is a joy out of the heaven to the earth. Loose the new-born soul. Do not leave him on the edge of his own entombment, bound, as it were, in gray clothes. Loose him and let him go. So shall God be glorified and many shall believe.

Hints and Illustrations.

The issues of life and death are presented in this lesson. It should be approached soberly and deliberately, but not gloomily. Christ has lifted up even the sepulchre, and the Christian can contemplate death itself with equanimity. Perhaps we are too slow to speak of the great change. This Scripture opens up a subject for converse. Let us be free and frank. It may even, by the grace of God, in Jesus Christ, be joyous. Some day we who trust in Jesus will all come, like the lost "La Gasconne," a little while delayed, to meet with glad welcome in that other shore.

Jesus Christ, by his earth visit, robbed death of its terrors of frightful and immortality to light. In the freedom that Paul looked forward to after death, the apostle could hopefully exclaim: "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." They tell of a bishop of England who, walking forth one day, saw a little bird rise from the ground upon its tiny pinions, and then suddenly drop to earth again, as by some unseen constraint. Again it rose, and again fell. On looking more closely he discovered that a boy had a thread attached to the limb of the bird, and that as often as the little thing tried to fly away into the heavens the lad would draw it back. So with the soul in mortality. Death delivers from earth's cords and fetters. Think joyfully, or at least calmly, of death. It is but translation to the soul that trusts.

Next Lesson—"The Rich Young Ruler."—Mark 10: 17-27.

Common Things.

Students of nature have never been able to explain the chameleon's change of color.

Lake Acubo, Chili, has an area of forty-five square miles and is 12,530 feet above sea level.

James Willis of Mount Sterling, Ky., has been struck by lightning four different times and still lives.

The Sault Ste. Marie was so named to distinguish it from many other saults or leaps. The Indian name was Pawa-tacy, "Water Drilling Over Rocks."

ALWAYS IN A HURRY.

Mr. Jenkins Proved It by the Lady, the Barber and the Tramp.

Mr. Jenkins was always in a hurry. It galled him to have to wait for anything. A delay of even a few seconds in getting change drove him into a passion. He always would walk down town rather than wait for a street car if the car was not in sight when he was ready to go. It gave him nervous prostration if the railroad train he wanted to take was five minutes late. But the worst trial of his life was the necessity of having to wait his turn at the barber shop. That he regarded as a clear waste of time. He would try every scheme to get into the shop at a time when no one else was there. Often in desperation he would spend an hour hurrying from one shop to another in the hope of finding one where he could be "fixed." Unfortunately, however, his favorite barber was also the favorite of a good many other men, and he often had to hide his time in patience, or rather impatience, though it made a great strain on his nervous system.

He started to enter the shop the other evening, and as he peered through the door he saw to his delight that the barber at the eleventh chair had no victim. He hugged himself over his unusual luck, says the Buffalo Express. His hand was on the door knob, but just at that moment a woman's scream rang out close at hand. A tramp had accosted her with a plea for a nickel-for-a-night's lodging, and when she attempted to brush past him had snatched at her purse. She was clinging to it pluckily and screaming for help. The street was deserted. Mr. Jenkins was the only man around and he was out of sight in the doorway, which probably had emboldened the tramp to make the assault.

Mr. Jenkins took in the situation at a glance. He was a chivalrous man. His first impulse was to rush to the rescue of the woman. But as he was starting to do so the thought of the vacant chair came back to him. What was he to do? If he stopped to help the woman some one else might slip into the shop and then he would have to wait for his shave. He took a step toward the struggling couple. Then he turned and stepped back the other way. He whirled himself around three or four times in sheer desperation of indecision.

Then a bright idea came to him. Springing into the middle of the sidewalk, he waved his arms and shouted: "Wait just a minute, madame! Please hold on a second or two, Mr. Tramp! I'll be there as quick as I get shaved. I'm next and it won't take ten minutes. Just postpone your affair till I get through."

And with that he bolted into the barber shop, and dropping into the vacant chair exclaimed excitedly: "Double tip if you'll let me out quick. I've got to rescue a lady from a highwayman as soon as I get through here."

[An Industrious Mole.

Desiring to learn just how much tunneling a mole can do in a known number of hours, we caught a good large specimen, and immediately turned it loose in the middle of a five-acre field of clover. The grass was so thin and winter-killed that the ground was practically bare, but not loose like the soil of a cultivated field. Five seconds after the mole received its freedom, it had burrowed out of sight. This may seem past belief, but the fact is vouched for by the official timekeeper. Sticking a stake at the starting point, we retired and left the digger hard at work.

The start was made at 11 a. m., and the direction taken was eastward. By 6 p. m. the mole had dug 23 feet in a zigzag line, but keeping the same general direction all the time, and without digging any side-galleries. By 11 a. m. of the following day the tunnel had been driven 31 feet farther, with numerous side-galleries, and 4 feet had been added at the extremity, making 68 feet of the main line and 364 feet of branches, or a total of 1,044 feet of tunneling in twenty-four hours. The bottom of the tunnels ran very evenly about 4 inches below the surface. Some times the hole was elliptical in shape, measuring 1 1/4 inches in width by 2 inches in height, and sometimes it was triangular, measuring 2 inches each way. The surface of the ground was usually cracked, and raised about an inch along the course of the tunnel.

Fire Service in Russia.

In a Russian village there is not even such an organization as we possess in this country in the small volunteer companies. In their stead is a log stable with thatched roof containing an old-fashioned pump and three casks mounted on wheels. These are kept filled with water, and each is drawn by a single horse.

The horses are the property of the commune, and they are kept tethered outside the cabin, ready for duty at a moment's notice. A place is also set apart in the but for the muzhik who serves as watchman, an office that is held, turn by turn, by the inhabitants of the township. The location selected for the cabin is as near as possible to the residence of the priest, or the district captain of the police, and upon an alarm of fire he drives to the scene in his telega at the head of the procession of carts and peasants.

Shipbuilding in England.

Shipbuilding in the United Kingdom during 1904 showed an increase of nearly 200,000 tons over 1903, although it does not attain the average of the years preceding. Steamers were built aggregating 966,219 tons, and sailing vessels 100,894 tons, this represents 793 vessels in all. The proportion of steamers to sailing vessels, which is steadily increasing every year, is now 90.18 per cent. During the year marine engines were built with a total of 371,616 horsepower. The marked feature of construction was the effort to obtain enormous capacity for a limited gross tonnage, with a pine-knot speed on a minimum coal consumption. This economy, Engineering thinks, has been carried beyond the danger point, as such engines are unable to hold a fully laden ship up to a gale.

Competent to Advise.

He—I am in love. Will you be my confidante? She—Certainly. I am at your service.

He—Well, would you advise me to propose to you?—Brooklyn Life.

WOMAN AND HER FACE

THE HOLY HORROR WITH WHICH SOME REGARD COSMETICS.

How a Little Harmless Trickery May Be Made to Add Greatly to Feminine Attractiveness—Powder and Massage—Styles for the Hair.

Gotham Gossip. New York correspondence.

REAR is the number of women who consider the use of "anything on the face" as one of the sign posts along the downward path. At the thought of using cosmetics, brush or pencil, to supply nature's lacks, these women stand aghast. But those women whose positions in society bring them into the center of the social fray think otherwise, and they excuse their indulgence by asserting that a woman's first duty is to look attractive, no matter what her physical drawbacks may be. Some go much further and claim the right to enhance their good looks by any means at hand. It is not the purpose of this description to urge either the cause or the abolishment of cosmetics, but merely to point out how the skilled manipulator utilizes its trickery. Women follow pretty closely the laws laid down by Dame Fashion for their attire, but as to face and hair, every woman takes the course she deems most becoming to herself. For instance, a lot is said these days about the central parting, and the "Miss Prim" style for the hair. Still, the girl with an irregular, vivacious face may draw her hair down over her ears if she thinks it becoming, but discard all other concession to the Prim fashion, do her locks in all sorts of frivolous little perches in the back and round it softly from her forehead in the front. Such a coiffure is seen beside the initial picture and is in the best taste for its wearer, though not in line with the trying smoothness that is demanded from slavish followers of fashion's laws.

Having done as she pleased with her hair and found it improving to her appearance, this same woman will be tempted to dust a little powder over her chin, if she believes that it will make her face seem softer and prettier than as if the skin were not so veiled. If she have pretty red lips and the trace of color she needs in her cheeks, the little dusting of powder is all that is helpful. This she puts on lightly, not in the least like the professional application of "chalk" that is demanded by the footlights.

Having gone so far, she will go a little farther if it be needed. Suppose her lips are chapped and rough; she will reason that no one is going to object to an application of cold cream to restore their smoothness and incidentally their beauty. Maybe the color does not come to them as it should, why not then, thinks she, use a pink cold cream instead of a white one. She'll tell you very positively that nothing could be uglier or more vulgar than to paint the lips, but that their own color may be encouraged, as by powder the softness and clearness of the skin is enhanced. If the eyebrows have ingrowing corners at the inner ends and actually meet over the nose. Many a beauty has been spoiled by this blunder. All that growth of hair that is turned in instead of out is a disfigurement and nothing more. Why leave it there any more than to permit a smooch of soot on the tip of the nose?

You have the right to remove it, say these philosophers, and they prove possessed of the courage of their convictions by promptly doing it. With a pair of tweezers they pull out every hair up to the little parting that marks the line where the real eyebrow begins. For a little while the tweezers must be used regularly, but soon the abnormal growth will cease, just as after a while with the legitimate use of powder the roughness of the skin will go away.

So far the steps of progress have been of even length, but the next one is a

stride at which many will falter. But the knowing ones take it and claim that it is but right, if the eyebrows, or their arch be interrupted, to finish out what nature intended by shadowing in what is needed with a bit of burnt match. This is very different from vulgarly tracing a heavy black mark over the arch of the brows, they will tell you; the one is necessary and therefore excusable for the footlights, the other is as legitimate for all other times as wearing a best gown or putting on a bow of becoming ribbon. And this argument is very effective. The owner of brows that are perfect is not moved by it, naturally enough, but the other sort thinks it a telling one.

Returning again to the point where women are much inclined to make each her own fashion—that is, the hair—it will be found that the style now is to either draw the locks smoothly up very high or to have it in a low knot, parted severely in front and combed down over the ears. But the wise woman whose hair line at the back of the neck is not pretty, and whose hair best disposes itself in soft knots at the back of the head, will combine both fashions. What is more, though she may take advantage of the downward slide sweep of the hair over the ear tips, she will wear a little bang, if her forehead need it, and if the face need length, she

will raise her hair softly back of the bang. The result of this independence of treatment can be judged from the first picture of full size. It will be seen that to make the face seem longer, a small aigrette is put atop the last mentioned soft puff.

By the third illustration still another type of face that tempts its owner to improving devices is presented. It is the often seen creamy skinned woman, with deep red kinky hair and reddish brown eyes. If she have any idea of what is becoming to herself, she will need no bidding to let her hair tousle as it will about her forehead, for the closer it comes to the eyes, the more their red-brown color is set off. What a goose she would be to take her hair off her forehead or to interfere with its vital crinkle by either an effort to brush it glossy, or to curl it in soft rings. So much, doubtless, will be granted by anyone, in case her skin is a creamy white without color. If it be marred by an all over floridness, the believer in improvers will declare it to be her downright duty to cream her face thoroughly, wiping it dry and applying a dull brunette powder, one that has a deep ivory tone, neither white nor pink. Sometimes a powder largely made of sulphur is not only a becoming color, but is also excellent for the skin. This woman's lips must be red, so she will rub just the least bit of cochineal powder, the merest dust of it, into a thin paste with cold cream, and put this on each lip right in the center, rubbing it in dry before it reaches the corners. It must not show anywhere when it is done, but the lips must have

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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

County Convention

The republican electors of Crawford county will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, on Saturday, March 2nd, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Commissioner of Schools, for Crawford county, and attend to such other business as may come before it.

The several townships will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Maple Forest,	3	Grayling,	18
Frederic,	3	Ball,	2
Grove,	2	So. Branch,	2
Blaine,	2	Can. Plains,	3
Beaver Creek,	3		

JOHN STALEY,
Chairman.
M. A. Bates,
Sec.

The President timed the new bonds so as not to annoy another Democratic President. They run thirty years.

The kind of courage that sells bonds for 104 when they are worth 120 may be magnificent, but it is not business.

The next important political event will be the spring elections, showing Republicans gains all over the country.

If 50 cents worth of silver would make as good a dollar as 100 cents worth of gold, coinage of each to be free and unlimited, the free silverites are right. If it wouldn't they are wrong.—*Det. Journal.*

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Most Perfect Made.

Gov. McKinley always says the right thing at the right time and in the right way. He did it last night at the Michigan club banquet to an audience of great lung power.—*Det. Journal.*

The death of Frederick Douglass closed the career of one of the most truly distinguished men the nation has ever produced. Indeed, who and where is another man, white or black, that has done so much for the elevation of his race?—*Det. Journal.*

Green Pack, Esq., of Oscoda, died in New York City, of Bright's disease, last Sunday. In his death the republican party loses one of its best and ablest members. He had been mentioned as a desirable candidate for Congress, and was an active participant in the councils of the party.

The announcement of Jones, of Arkansas, who had charge of the measure, that the silver bill would not be further pressed at this session, means that until next December, at least, the country will be free from all worry over attempted financial legislation of any sort. Both sides have recognized the uselessness of the struggle, and will desist until the next Congress organizes.—*Ex.*

In the legislature Thursday of last week the House by a vote of 54 to 33, refused to submit to the people a constitutional amendment increasing the salaries of State officers, it requiring a two-thirds vote of all the members elect. The vote was reconsidered, however, and the measure tabled.—*Cheyoygan Tribune.*

Glad to hear from Secretary Carlisle that hereafter the revenues of the government are going to exceed its expenditures. He has been saying this once or twice every month for the last six months. With the available funds now on hand and the revenues to come he is now quite sure he can get along without selling more bonds. Time will tell.—*Det. Journal.*

The nomination of Judge Moore for Justice of the Supreme Court, and of Messrs. Butterfield and Hackley for Regents will meet with general approval throughout the State, and their election is only a matter of form. During the excitement of the canvass among twelve candidates for the place on the bench, no man was heard to say aught against the eminent fitness for the place of Judge Moore, and as a man he is the peer of any.

READERS of Crawford's novel "Casa Praxio," now appearing in *The Century*, will be interested in knowing that the story, as printed so far, is true, except that the scene of the actual occurrence was in South America instead of in Italy.

The nun, who really escaped from a Carmelite convent with a Scotch surgeon, was the niece of a bishop. A skeleton was placed in her bed, when it was fired, instead of a body as in Mr. Crawford's story. After much suffering the surgeon and his wife reached the sea-coast, and were taken aboard an English vessel, whence they sailed to Scotland and lived for many years in Edinburgh. The part of Mr. Crawford's story still to appear, portraying the punishment visited upon the pair for their sins, is imaginary.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D.C., FEB. 23d, '95.
No administration in the history of the country ever received a harder slap in the face from Congress than that given the present one by the amendment added to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill by the Senate Appropriation committee, forbidding the private sale of bonds. Its adoption by Congress will be equivalent to a vote of lack of confidence in the administration, which in England would result in an immediate change of ministry, and, unless the radical change of sentiment in Congress, its adoption is only a matter of time. Senator Mills, of Texas, who upon occasion sang to unbroken music, doesn't think that amendment goes far enough, and has given notice of his intention to offer another one when the bill gets before the Senate, providing for the outright repeal of that portion of the specie resumption act that authorizes the issue of bonds. Mr. Cleveland ought to thank his stars that the death of this Congress is so near, and that so many of the regular appropriation bills remain unacted upon that no time is left to carry out numerous threats made against him privately by individual Senators and Representatives.

Congressional financial machine up the hill and down again, which had been such a marked feature of the present session, came to an end with the formal abandonment of the Jones bill for the unlimited coinage of silver by the Senate, although there may be a few spasmodic attempts on the part of individuals to make their records on the question more satisfactory to their constituents, during the remaining days of the session.

Senator Pettigrew's answer to the question of whether he would recommend any person for appointment as postmaster at Sioux Falls, S. D., in place of the man whose nomination has been adversely acted upon by unanimous vote of the Senate committee on Post Office and Post Roads, it is particularly significant. In view of the charge that Mr. Pettigrew voted with the administration democrats on the Hawaiian question in exchange for Federal patronage in the state, which has been made in certain newspapers. Mr. Pettigrew said: "I would not ask the President to appoint any one to any office. In fact, I should consider any friend of mine insulted, who receives a commission signed by Mr. Cleveland. But if any other nomination is made for postmaster at Sioux Falls, my own house, without consulting me, I shall try again to secure the rejection of the nomination."

There has been considerable snobbery about this administration from the beginning, but Secretary Morton, this week outnobbed all the rest. It was his turn to give a cabinet dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, and likewise his turn to make an ass of himself. He had two expensive chairs, one for Mr. Cleveland and one for his wife, made for the occasion, each having a silver plate, inscribed with the name of the occupant and the date of the dinner, set in its back. Shade of "Jerry" Rusk! And this man is a member of the Cabinet, a portion of whose duties is supposed to be giving the President of the United States advice. He has already been dubbed "Silver Plate Morton," and the name ought to stick to him the longest day he lives, and in addition, he should be compelled to wear at all times a silver breastplate inscribed: "I am Cleveland's chief boot licker."

Secretary Carlisle took good pains, while positively denying the present necessity for the proposed amendment to an appropriation bill, giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue short-time 3 per cent loan certificates to meet any deficit in the revenues, to put in a bid for that very legislation, by saying in his official communication to the Senate: "It is my opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be permanently invested with authority to issue and sell short-time bonds or other obligations of the government for the purpose of raising money to meet such deficiencies in ordinary revenues as may occur from time to time." Like the boy who having declared he was not hungry and declined the proffered cookies, he accompanied the declaration with the suggestion that he be made the custodian of the cookies and he be given permission to eat them if he should happen to get hungry.

There is a deadlock in conference over that Hawaiian cable amendment to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, the Senate insisting that it shall stand and the House that it shall be struck out. Many Senators still insist that the amendment shall stand or the bill fail.

Alcona county citizens are petitioning to have the county divided into four townships instead of 11 as at present, so that expenses may be reduced. There is also a movement on foot to attach Iosco county to Alcona.

The "reform" tariff was to "open up the markets of the world to the American farmer and manufacturer." Has it? Ask the cotton grower; ask the wheat grower; ask the sheep raiser; ask the cattlemen; ask the manufacturer. They ought to know.—*Inter Ocean.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

ADJOURNED SESSION, JAN. '95.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JAN. 10, '95

GRAYLING MICH., Jan. 10, '95.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors, Crawford County:

Gentlemen: Your committee on Claims and Accounts would respectfully submit the following as their report and do hereby recommend that the several amounts scheduled herein be allowed. Also that the Clerk of this Board be authorized to draw orders on the County Treasurer for the same.

No.	Sub.	Am't.
23 J. M. Francis	1 00	1 00
23 Harry Pond	2 15	2 15
24 O. Palmer	32 40	32 40
25 W. S. Chalker	23 00	23 00
26 W. Havens	17 45	17 45
28 Claims of W. Havens for \$235 80 referred back to the Board for consideration without recommendation.		

WILSON HICKEY,
J. J. HIGGINS, Com.
P. M. HOYT.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the report of the committee on Claims and Accounts be accepted and adopted.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Hickey that the bill of W. S. Chalker of \$5 50 be allowed, as charged.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the No. 28, of W. Havens, be allowed at \$100 00.

Amended by Sup. I. H. Richardson to allow the bill at \$135 80. Yeas and Nays called on the amendment.

Yeas, Messrs. F. P. Richardson, I. H. Richardson, Leese, Hickey and Higgins.

Nays, Messrs. Annis, Hoyt, Niederer, and Francis.

Amendment carried.

Yeas and Nays called on the original motion as amended. Yeas—Messrs. Hickey, Higgins, Niederer, I. H. Richardson, F. P. Richardson, Leese, Annis and Francis.

Nays, Hoyt.

Motion carried as amended.

To the Hon. Chairman and Board of Supervisors of Crawford County and State of Michigan.

Your committee on Finance will submit the following report. That we have acted in compliance with the instructions of said Board, and have served a written notice on ex-county treasurer Havens.

He will give ample security for all arrearages in connection with said office, and accepts the amount handed him as correct and asks time to adjust said claim.

J. M. FRANCIS,
JOHN LEECE, Com.
WILSON HICKEY.

Moved by Supervisor Hickey, that the following request of Joseph Patterson be granted. Yeas and Nays called. Yeas, Messrs. Hickey, Annis, Higgins, Niederer, F. P. Richardson, I. H. Richardson, Leese, Francis and Hoyt.

Request granted.

Grayling, Jan. 12th, 1895.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen:—By request of R. Hanson and John Staley two of the Bondsmen on ex-county treasurer's bond. I have the honor to appear on their behalf and ask of this Honorable Board that 30 days be allowed them to adjust the amount due the county from the said Wright Havens.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the bills as read by the Clerk be allowed as charged.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. I. R. Richardson, that the Board now adjourn without day.

Motion carried.

F. P. RICHARDSON,
J. W. HARTWICK, Chairman.
Clerk.

How Fast Do You Live?

THE pace at which Americans live is admitted to be quite the reverse of tortoise-like,—indeed, has become so rapid that an important question at the present is, "How Long Can This Last?" This question is answered by such well-known authorities as Edwin Gould, Charles Dana Gibson, Judge J. F. Daly, William Wetmore Story, Prof. Edwin Checkley, and Dr. Mary Walker. In Demorest's Magazine for March, and everyone should read what they say. A decidedly "sweet" article "Sugar Time Among the Maples," will appear to all lovers of the delectable amber syrup, twin with the buckwheat cake. The illustrations with this, are especially fine. "How To Play the Piano Without a Teacher" is another of those helpful articles conveying instruction, for which Demorest is noted. The story matter is bright and timely. Boys will be interested in how to make "A Spinning Kit," which will rise higher, fly faster, and be more fun than any other ever made. Every department is full to overflowing with good things.—In fact, this is a typical number of the ideal family magazine published by W. Jennings Demorest, at 15 East 14th St., for only \$2 a year.

The Century Magazine and the AVA-LANCHE will cost our subscribers but \$4.50. Subscribe soon.

The Evening News,

"The Great Daily of Michigan."

The Associated Press and many smaller news gathering agencies, a thousand active correspondents, a large force of city and capable editors, special contributors and day after day to produce "The Great Daily of Michigan," to say nothing of the printing, mailing, and distribution of over 60,000 papers every day, throughout the State.

Visit the Press Room of the News when in Detroit.

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DETROIT.

5 CENTS A COPY.
10 CENTS A WEEK.
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Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

THE DAVIS' PHARMACY,

GRAYLING,

MICHIGAN.

PURE

is the whole story about

ARM AND HAMMER SODA

in packages. Costs no more than other package soda—never spoils. flour—universally acknowledged purest in the world.

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York. Sold by grocers everywhere. Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

JULIUS KRAMER MERCHANT TAILOR, GRAYLING, MICH.

THE Gents of Grayling and vicinity are hereby notified that I have just received a

Large Stock of Woollens, embracing all of the latest styles. If you need any kind of a suit, either

BUSINESS OR FINE DRESS, you can find it at the old reliable establishment of

J. KRAMER,
Rear of the Grayling Exchange Bank.

DEVLIN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

There are many just as good, but none better. Our terms are lower, though, and for Catalogue.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

The cream of the country papers is found in Remington's County Seat Lists. Shrewd advertisers avail themselves of these lists, a copy of which can be had of Remington Bros., of New York & Pittsburgh.



Full off with starch and glass serene, The linen collar starts the morn; Full off at noontime it is seen All wilted, wrinkled and forlorn.

That's what you must expect of such a collar; it's the *flaw* of it. The stand-up collar won't stand up, and the turn-down collar will wilt down. The easy, cheap, and pleasant way out of this is to wear "CELLULOSE" COLLARS AND CUFFS. These goods are made by covering linen collars or cuffs on both sides with "CELLULOSE," thus making them strong and durable, and waterproof, not affected by heat or moisture. There are no other waterproof goods made this way, consequently none that can wear so well. When soiled simply wipe them off with a wet cloth. Every piece of the genuine is stamped like this:



Insist upon goods so marked if you expect full satisfaction, and if your dealer does not keep them, send direct to us enclosing amount and we will mail sample. State size, and whether a stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair.

The CELLULOSE COMPANY
427-29 Broadway, New York.

DIME DEALS!

We have reduced the price of the following Canned Goods, to

ONE DIME A TIN,
TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------|
| Yellow Peaches, | - | 10 Cents. |
| Diamond Tomatoes | - | 10 " |
| Evergreen Corn, | - | 10 " |
| String Beans, | - | 10 " |
| Lima Beans, | - | 10 " |
| Marrowfat Peas, | - | 10 " |
| Red Cherries, | - | 10 " |
| Strawberries, | - | 10 " |
| Alaska Salmon, | - | 10 " |
| Sardines in Mustard, | - | 10 " |
| Blue-back Mackerel, | - | 10 " |
| Dried Beef, | - | 10 " |
| Pickles, fancy, | - | 10 " |
| Catsup, | - | 10 " |
| Horse Radish, | - | 10 " |
| Olives, | - | 10 " |

Do not delay in securing some of these bargains.
The goods are strictly first class.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES, Ladies' and Children's ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpses.

DON'T MISS THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE!

OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
LADIES' and GENTS'
Furnishing Goods and Rubbers.

R. MEYER & CO., Price Wreckers.

P. S. See Hand Bills for Price Quotations.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.
THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1895.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Go to Claggett's for Honey.

Highway contracts for sale at this office.

E. Waldron, of South Branch was in town last Saturday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

O. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town last Tuesday.

P. Aebi, of Blaine, offers a good Mink Cow for sale, cheap.

Mrs. Rosa Charron, of Maple Forest, was in town last Saturday.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

Hugo Schriber, of Grove township, was in town last Monday.

John Staley returned from Detroit, last Sunday morning.

I. Rosenthal drew the painting at W. R. C. hall, last Friday evening.

The thermometer registered 15 deg. below zero, last Saturday morning.

Remember that Merrill's Harness shop is ready for business.

Good goods and low prices is the motto of J. M. Jones.

Dr. Flynn, of West Branch, was called to see Harry Parsons, one day last week.

The firm of Hatch & Cooley, of Bay City has been dissolved and Mr. Hatch will remove to Detroit.

Marius Hanson and N. Michelson, took in the Convention and Club banquet at Detroit, last week.

Attorney C. L. DeWaele spent two days at Grayling this week attending to legal business.—*Ros. News.*

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Evans, of Higgins Lake are the guests of Mrs. R. W. Ward, this week.—*Ros. News.*

The W. R. C. realized about \$30.00 from the sale of the picture, and the lucky artist, over \$20.00.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

There will be services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning, at the usual hour. All are welcome.

You should try a can of 10 cent corn, at the store of S. H. & Co.

A woman in Cheboygan county gave birth to twins lately, and has named them Gasoline and Kerosene.

Rev. Fr. Wehler, of West Branch held regular services at the Catholic church, last Sunday.

Can goods at a bargain. Read the advertisement of S. H. & Co.

Arthur Marvick, of Powersville, was in town last week, visiting with his brother and sisters.

Geo. L. Alexander was in attendance at the Circuit Court, at Gaylord, the first of the week.

Arthur DeWaele goes to Gladwin today, to take charge of his school which commences Monday.—*Ros. News.*

Go to the Social and Entertainment at the M. E. church, to-morrow evening. Admission 10 cents; refreshments 5 cents.

Trade at Fournier's and get a chance on the \$50.00 Music Box.

Rev. S. G. Taylor went to Lansing, Monday, to represent Court Grayling in the State Court, of Foresters, that is in session in that city.

Go to the Restaurant of C. W. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

J. F. Hum, who has been engaged during the winter in putting in a dam on the Manistee, for the Peters' Lumber Co., finished it last week.

It is not denied that S. H. & Co. are selling the best 29 cent Coffee in town.

Forty men were thrown out of employment and \$20.00 lost by the burning of James Norm's sawmill, at Standish, Saturday.

The W. R. C. realized about \$6.00, from their supper, last Friday evening. The inclement weather prevented a larger attendance.

Granger Woman's Relief Corps, of Saginaw, sent a large supply of Canned Fruit, Oranges, Lemons, etc., to the Marvin family of this place, last week.

J. M. Jones has just received a fine stock of shoes, etc., for his Spring trade.

DIRD—On the 8th inst., at South Boardman, Mrs. Lavilla Stadden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dell Smith, this township. She left a young son, aged three years, to the care of Mrs. S.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Latest styles of Suits, made to order, by J. Kramer, Merchant Tailor.

Sherriff Chalkley is breaking a team of colts, purchased of Phil Mober.

Hammer and Arm Soda, the best in the market. For sale by S. S. Claggett.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S., No. 83, will hold its regular meeting next Monday evening, the 4th.

BOHN—Sunday, Feb. 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. May Amidon, of Beaver Creek, a son, 10 pounds.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 366, F. & A. M., next Thursday evening, at the usual hour.

J. Malaski, charged with assaulting a 9-year-old girl at Gaylord, was captured at St. Helen, after a lively chase.

The Epworth League will give a Social and Entertainment, at the church next Friday eve, March 1st.

The Ladies Aid, of the Presbyterian church, will meet at Mrs. W. A. Masters', Friday afternoon, for charitable work.

The Christian Endeavor Society realized over \$4.00 clear from the Phonographic Entertainment, last Saturday evening.

The carpenters have commenced repairing the residence of Mrs. Larson, which was so badly damaged by fire a short time since.

We may not have the biggest store on earth, but write it down. In bargains Claggett gives you more than any store in town.

The Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, of Grayling, will have their regular monthly meeting at the residence of Mrs. R. P. Forbes, to-morrow afternoon.

Read S. H. & Co.'s advertisement in this paper. It is to your interest.

The attention of members of the Marvin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, is called to the General Order of the Department, which requires them to wear the regular badge at all meetings of the Post.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church, will hold their regular meeting at the residence of Mrs. R. P. Forbes, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon. A general attendance is desired.

There will be a "Praise Service" at the M. E. church next Sunday Eve., at 7 o'clock, under the auspices of the Epworth League. A good programme has been provided. And a cordial invitation is extended to all.

At the democratic county convention, Tuesday, W. O. Braden and J. Patterson were elected delegates to the State convention, held to-day. Miss Flora Marvin was nominated for Commissioner of Schools.

Trade with Fournier and get a chance on his \$50.00 Music Box.

The Good Templars, of this place, had a pound social last Friday evening, at the residence of Chas. Butler. The proceeds were about 200 lbs. of flour and other groceries, to be distributed among the needy of this place.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Prof. Williams, of Grand Rapids, will give a Temperance Lecture in this place, in the near future. He is employed by the I. O. G. T. by the year, and is giving his entire time to the work. Every one should hear him.

Selling, Hanson & Co. have the best 29 cent coffee, in town. You should try it.

The people of Lewiston are talking of putting in a system of water works. From the tone of the *Journal* we are of the opinion that Bro. Pinkerton prefers a Brewery.

Prof. H. B. Fuller, principal of the Lewiston school, has been nominated by the republicans for School Commissioner of Montmorency county. Lewiston candidates, whether republicans or democrats, always get to the front.

A note from Thorwald Hanson to his father from London's camp, states that they cut a tree on the 20th inst. into eleven logs, aggregating 156 feet in length, running from 39, to 9 inches in diameter, and scaling 5,568 feet, which was all loaded on one car.

A spiritual medium visited Grayling, one day last week, and a Seance was held in the evening at the residence of one of our prominent citizens. A circle was formed and the spirits were called from above and below, but as an unbeliever was present, they failed to appear. A spiritual association may be organized here.

THE ART AMATEUR grows more interesting with each number. What with its charming color plates (two are given this month—"Sunset in Connecticut," a winter landscape with snow illuminated by the sunset glow; and "Chrysanthemums"), its practical Working Designs for China Painting, Wood Carving, Needlework, etc., and its instructive articles on Drawing for Reproduction, "Flower Drawing in Pen-and-ink," "Artistic Anatomy," "Landscape Painting," "The Painting of the Head in Oil," "Glass Painting," "China Painting," "Designing for Bindings," "Wall Paper Designing," "Needlework" and "An Inexpensive Country House," it is indeed indispensable to the artist, the teacher and the student. All these articles are well illustrated. My Note Book is especially interesting. Price, 35 cents. MONTAGUE MARKS, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

For sale or exchange, fine pig, Aug. farrow, \$6.00. P. O. Box 198.

There will be preaching at the Protestant Methodist church, next Sunday morning at 10:30, and Sunday School at 12 o'clock.

Call and see the new goods, at the Shoe store of J. M. Jones.

On account of the annual encampment of the G. A. R., at Mt. Clemens, March 25th, 27th and 28th, the M. C. R. R. will sell tickets for the round trip at one and one-third fare, good going, March 25th, and return March 29th.

The storm last Wednesday and Thursday was about the worst, so far this winter. Trains were taken off the Lewiston branch and all others were late. Mercury dropped to 9 below zero Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Pantz, living near Harbor Springs, are the proud parents of twin babies. It is the first case on record of a woman giving birth to a pair of Pantz.—*Det. News.*

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Feb. 23, '95.

Bassett, J. B. Gagnon, Louis Barker, T. Hazard, J. L. Ferguson, S. Hadges, J. L. Gagnon, Mrs. P. Laverson, A. Phillips, Joe. Sythoff, T.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Piles, Sore Throat, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

We have been favored with a copy of the *Times Coast News*, by Mr. Perry Phelps, and clip from it an item relative to the doings of his brother-in-law, of West Branch, who is spending the winter at Texas City:—

"J. W. Livingstone of Michigan continues to shorten the lives of the numerous wild ducks and geese to be found in our vicinity. He is so delighted with the good time he is having that his return to Michigan is a matter of doubt."

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Cough and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Bucklin's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

Entertainment.

The following is the program of the entertainment to be given at the M. E. church, to-morrow evening:

PART FIRST.

1. Chorus, "There's a meeting here to-night."

2. Dixie, "Massa Snowball."

3. Quartette, "Bright sparkles in the churchyard."

4. Stamp speech, "Johnnie Wayback."

5. Solo, "Maude Staley."

6. Solo, chorus, "Alabama Coon."

PART SECOND.

1. Chorus, "Steal Away."

2. Solo, "Emma Hanson."

3. Quartette, "Heard Dem Bells."

4. Sermon, "Bruder Gardner."

5. Sun Flowers.

6. Solo, "Miss Lily White."

Admission 10 cents. Refreshments, 5 cents.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gundersman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succumbing to La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist.

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling, the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Offices with Dr. Smith.

Sheriff Maues, of Otsego County, stopped over Thursday, with a prisoner, named Wm. Corbet, wanted for forgery. He caught him in camp near St. Helen.

Republican Caucus.

A caucus of the Republican electors of Grayling township will be held at Town Hall, on Saturday eve, March 2d, to elect delegates to the county Convention, to be held on Saturday, March 9th, 1895. C. T. JEROME, Chairman.

M. A. BATES, Secretary.

A Big Surprise.

In store for all those who try Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves. The general verdict of all those who have used this great vegetable preparation is that it is the greatest remedy for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, etc. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energy. Samples free. Large packages 50c. & 25c. Sold only by Lucien Fournier.

Notice.

SHALLEN Bids will be received at the Township Clerk's office from February 28th, 1895, until March 15th, 1895, for taking care of the Horse Houses, Carts and Hoes, Water Mains and Hydrants in the village of Grayling, for the ensuing year, according to a certain contract on file in Township Clerk's office.

The Township Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

GEO. W. COMER, Township Clerk.

A Great Leader.

We are pleased to inform you that we have received the sole agency for Otto's Cure, the great throat and lung healer. Otto's Cure is the great leader of all proprietary preparations for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, etc. We will guarantee Otto's Cure to cure you and if you will call at our store we will give you a bottle of this great guaranteed remedy free of charge. Otto's Cure instantly relieves cough and whooping cough. Don't delay. Samples free. Large bottles 50c. & 25c. at L. Fournier's, sole agents.

For years there has been more or less rumors of indications of coal in Cheboygan county. We are reliably informed that it is no longer a question and that a vein of an excellent quality of bituminous coal has been struck at a depth of about 20 feet. The parties interested are sinking the test shaft to a greater depth and are confident they will strike a larger vein.—*Cheboygan Tribune.*

A number of the young friends of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Evans planned a surprise on them last evening. The company arrived on schedule time and proceeded to enjoy themselves. The only thing that marred their pleasure being the absence of Mrs. Evans, who had gone to Grayling, and who was stormbound there until a late hour. She returned at 11 p.m., time enough to be surprised though not to take part in the pleasure of the occasion.—*Ros. News.*

Lewiston Items.—Journal.

Miss Maggie Hanson, of Grayling, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bauman.

D. M. Kneeland left last Thursday, for a short trip through the southern part of the state.

The Rosenthal was up from Grayling Tuesday, looking after his interests at this place.

Dr. W. B. Flynn has been holding forth in the Lewiston House for the last week, and has been doing quite a stroke of business.

Rev. J. M. Warren, of West Branch, has been called to fill the pulpit in the Congregational church at this place.

Mr. Warren is an affable and eloquent minister and there is no doubt about his ability to reconcile the discordant elements in the church.

Christian Endeavor Notes.

The next C. E. convention of the Tenth District, will be held at Tawas, June '95.

The dates are settled for the State Convention to be held in Bay City—they are March 26th, 27th and 28th. A trained chorus of from 75 to 100 voices, led by a capable director, or soloist, of exceptional ability, together with the voices of the delegates, will inspire the convention with song.

"We want it to be known as the 'Singing Convention,' and are planning accordingly."

We are anxiously awaiting the time when we can prove the words which were displayed on our Banner when we asked for the Convention, "Welcome, Michigan Endeavors to Bay City, March '95."

Endeavorers, write R. B. Hoobler, of Bay City, for particulars, and attend.

From one Society in 1881, from 48 members, the Y. P. S. U. E. has grown to 37, 400 different societies with a total membership of 2,230,000. They outnumber all the secret organizations by 27,000 souls, also all the labor organizations by over a million.

HOWARD MIXTER, Chm. Press Com.

NEW DRESS GOODS. JUST RECEIVED.

Our new line of Dress Goods show beautiful combinations of coloring and weaves. They are all of the newest Novelties, and come in all Wool and Mixed Fabrics. In colorings they show the artistic work found in higher priced goods.

You must see these Goods to Appreciate Them!

To start the ball rolling for an early
SPRING BUSINESS IN DRESS GOODS,
we offer all these beautiful Fancy Woven
Novelties in 38 and 40 inch widths, regular 75 cent value,
AT FIFTY CENTS.

Samples submitted to Out of Town Customers.

IKE ROSENTHAL,
One Price Clothing and Dry Goods House.

VICTOR ATHLETIC GOODS

are the product of skilled workmen, and rank with Victor Bicycles in quality. We make the best baseballs, baseball bats, baseball gloves and mitts, tennis rackets, tennis balls, tennis

nets, racket presses, racket cases, boxing gloves, footballs, football suits, football and gymnasium shoes, gymnasium supplies, sweaters, etc. We guarantee better goods for less money than asked by other manufacturers. If your local dealer does not keep Victor Athletic Goods, write for our illustrated catalogue.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. DETROIT.
SAN FRANCISCO. PACIFIC COAST. LOS ANGELES. PORTLAND.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

EXTRAVAGANCE lies in paying more for an article than it is WORTH.

If you pay more for an article than our price, you pay too much. That is EXTRAVAGANCE.

If you pay less than our price, you get an inferior article. That is EXTRAVAGANCE.

OUR PRICES AND GOODS ARE RIGHT!

We would invite your attention to NEW GOODS just received, such as PERFUMES, Ladies' and Gents' POCKET BOOKS, Metal and Celluloid SOAP BOXES, &c., &c.

Yours for Drugs,

LUCIEN FOURNIER.

F. S. The latest thing out in Perfumes, is "MATSUOKITA," manufactured by the Crown Perfumery Co. of London, England.

Election Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
County of Crawford,
Sheriff's office, Grayling, Feb. 20th, '95.
To the Electors of the County of Crawford:

You are hereby notified that at the next general election, to be held in this state on the first Monday in April next, there will be elected the following officer for the county of Crawford: One County Commissioner of Schools, to hold office for the term of two years from and after the first day of July, 1895, in place of W. F. Benkelman, whose term of office will expire on said first day of July, 1895.

W. S. CHALKER,
Sheriff of Crawford County.
Feb. 21st, '95.

Public Notice.

In accordance with an order from the Circuit Court of the County of Crawford in Chancery, recorded and filed with the Clerk of said County, Public Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of Feb. 1895, the Receiver of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Otsego, Crawford and Roscommon Counties, has made an Assessment upon all members and persons insured in said Company, in accordance to the amount insured.

The aggregate of said assessment is \$3,943.80.

Dated at Grayling, this 18th day of Feb. 1895.

JOHN J. NIEDERER,
Feb. 22, '95. Receiver.

GOLD

Fields are scarce, but those who write to the Gold & Silver Mining Co., will receive free, full information about work which they can do and direct lines that will pay them from \$5 to \$25 per day. Some have earned over \$20 in a day. Either new, young or old. Capital not required. You are entitled free. Those who start at once, are absolutely sure of making little fortune. All is new.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

The following is the time of the departure of trains from Grayling via Mackinaw Division of M. C. R. R.:

GOING NORTH.

4:00 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:05 P. M.

8:15 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 9:35 A. M.

1:30 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

12:50 A. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City 4:00 P. M. Detroit 8:35 P. M.

1:15 P. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 4:40 P. M. Detroit, P. M.

2:40 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,
GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD,
Local Ticket Agt., Grayling.

Election Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
Office of the Secretary of State.

Lansing, January 25th, 1895.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

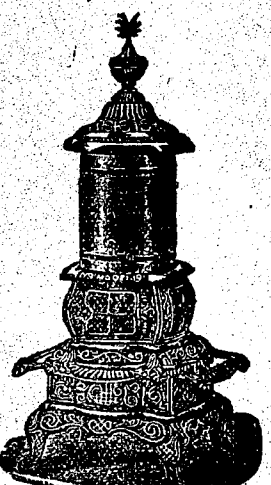
Sir:—You are hereby notified that the General Election to be held in this state, on the first Monday of April next, the following officers are to be elected, viz.:

Justice of the Supreme Court in place of John W. McGrath, whose term of office expires December 31st, 1895, also two Regents of the University of Michigan in place of Roger W. Butterfield and Chas. Hebard, whose term of office expires Dec. 31st, 1895.

In Testimony, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,
[Seal] SECRETARY OF STATE.

E. BEMENT & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
STOVES & RANGES.
LANSING, - MICHIGAN,



BEMENT KEROSENE OIL STOVES,

Economical, Powerful, Warranted, Convenient.

For sale by

PATENTS

Copyrights and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if practicable or not,

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRATLING, MICHIGAN.

CANALS OF HOLLAND.

THEY ARE A CONSTANT MENACE TO HEALTH.

A Land of Perpetual Moisture Where Cholera Finds Easy Lodgement—Cities Built on the Refuse of Eight Hundred Years.

Disease-Breeding Waters. OLLAND'S city canals are sources of constant peril to health. It is true that great precautions are taken to insure the purity of the water, but even with precautions, the water can not be kept pure. There are stringent municipal regulations against the throwing of any kind of offal or refuse matter into the canals, but to judge from the smell of the small canals, the back alley water ways, many a bucket of kitchen stuff must be surreptitiously emptied out of the back windows as the easiest way of getting rid of it. The canals are daily flushed by the tide, but the tide flows in as well as out, and the refuse that goes out with the ebb often comes back with the flow. The country canals are free from foreign impurities, but the water they contain is, of necessity, stagnant water, and in the heat of a summer sun often becomes almost unendurable. In the stagnant waters of the city and country the germs of cholera or of almost any other disease might exist unsuspected, and if, as some scientists assert, a cold not greater than that necessary to freeze water does not destroy their vitality, it is possible they may exist for years, until favorable circumstances bring about



CANAL TRANSPORTATION.

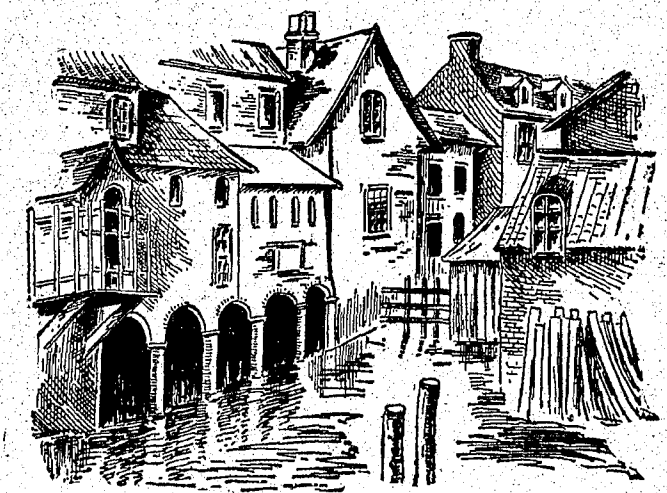
their development. It is hard, indeed, to tell how long disease germs may linger in the earth.

In A. D. 80, a frightful plague prevailed at Rome. Over 10,000 persons died daily for three weeks. It was impossible to burn the dead, so large trenches were made in an open space



A COUNTRY CHURCH.

beyond the city gates, and over 200,000 bodies were interred. The plague spot was forgotten, and in the year 1603, when some improvements became necessary, a street was cut through the old graveyard, the earth was upturned a considerable depth in the heat of summer, and almost instantly the plague broke out among the laborers employed in the work. For fifteen



A BACK-ALLEY CANAL.

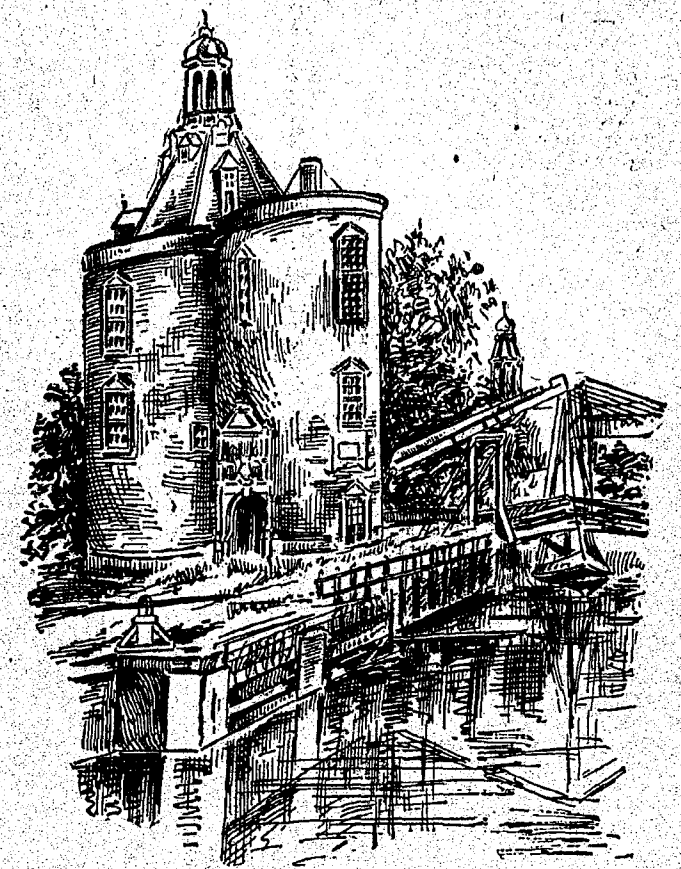
centuries the disease germs had remained alive in the earth and became active as soon as exposed.

The population of both Holland and Belgium is denser, and always has been. The area of Holland is 12,648 square miles, and the population in 1892 was 4,664,503. Belgium is smaller, having 11,373 square miles, but in 1890 had a population of 6,143,941 and in the two, with a combined area one-third that of the State of Missouri, there is a population about one-sixth that of the United States. The population of Holland is 350 to the square mile, that of Belgium about 530. Such a population in such a place is found nowhere else in the world, and when it is remembered that these low-lying countries have always been thickly settled, the statement that the ground on which they live is a mass of putridity can be easily understood. In a soil clogged with the refuse of ages, any

sort of pestilence may lurk, and in view of the dampness, the canals and the impurities of built-up grounds, the wonder is not that cholera stays in such a locality, but that it can ever be forced out.

The Netherlands form the western end of the vast plain that crosses Europe from the east to west. From 100 to 200 miles in width, it has no elevation greater than 800 feet until the foothills of the Ural Mountains are reached. In Holland the plain reaches the sea and really sinks below the sea level, for the greater part of this singular country is lower than the level even of the lowest tides, and is kept from overflow only by constant vigilance, unremitting exertion and a liberal outlay of money. The dike system of Holland is of an antiquity so great that history does not mention its beginning. The Roman invaders of this country in the century before the Christian era found a system of artificial sea walls in use, perhaps not very extensive, nor very efficient, but nevertheless sufficient to meet ordinary emergencies, and from that time to this there never has been a year during which the Hollanders were not looking after their dikes, except one. The world's history records no more desperate expedient than that adopted by William the Stadtholder, who resolved to cut the dikes and let in the sea, rather than submit to the French invaders, but the device was entirely successful; the French army was literally drowned out of the country, and the Hollanders remained victors, though retaining sovereignty of only watery waste. Every other year the dikes have been watched with scrupulous care. Day and night watchmen patrol their whole length with keen eyes, for the slightest leak would, in a few hours, become a crevasse that no earthly power could stop. A break would mean the inundation of thousands of acres, the blocking out of thousands of lives. There have been several such breaks. In 1424 there was one famous as the inundation of Dort. High water in the River Meuse occurred simultaneously with a high tide. The dike gave way, and 100,000 people perished. In 1530 there was another failure of these defenses against the sea. Heavy rains, high water in the rivers, high tides, and strong winds came together, and

sometimes by a man, or a man harnessed up with a dog or steer or donkey. Small steamboats are also employed, but only on the larger canals; on the smaller, some form of animal locomotion is almost universal. The canal, in short, is an acknowledged feature of Holland, and Amsterdam, Rotterdam and



A COUNTRY HOUSE NEAR ROTTERDAM.

other cities on or near the coast are as much brides of the sea as Venice. In Amsterdam, for instance, the gondolier and his song are the only things lacking to make the city a Northern Venice, and these are supplied by boatmen, who work and sing not, but get their passengers to the appointed destination just as surely as though every stroke of the oar was accompanied by a rhyme from Tasso. Amsterdam is, in fact, a city of canals. The town is built on about ninety islands, which, by the artificial waterways, are cut up into all sorts of sizes and shapes, and on them are built thousands upon thousands of queer old houses, some, perhaps most of them, dating back to the time when the burghers banded themselves together to overthrow the Spanish rule.

In the matter of canals, Rotterdam and a dozen other cities of the coast are exactly like Amsterdam, while all over the country dampness and moisture are the rule. Situated on one of the most inclement coasts in Europe, a wind from almost any direction comes laden with moisture, which settles on every object, so that during half the year and a large part of the other half the walls of the houses, both within and without, the woodwork, and even the

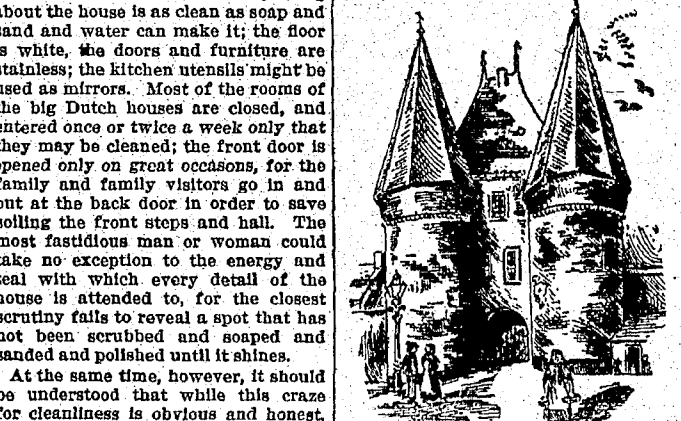
domestic utensils, feel damp and clammy. To people who have been accustomed to a different climate, such persistent dampness is very hard to bear, and even the natives, accustomed as they are to much moisture, suffer from it, for diseases such as rheumatism, consumption and others induced by the climate are very common.



A NEIGHBORHOOD CANAL.

But the never-ceasing dampness has another unfavorable feature, which, together with the flat and depressed country and the innumerable canals, render Holland peculiarly liable to such a disease as cholera. It is generally understood that Dutch housewives are the neatest people on the earth. The housekeepers of other nations may be neat from principle; with the Dutch neatness has become a mania. A Holland housewife is never so happy as when she is scrubbing and washing and polishing. The broom and dust-pan are never out of her hands. Every thing about the house is as clean as soap and sand and water can make it; the floor is white, the doors and furniture are stainless; the kitchen utensils might be used as mirrors. Most of the rooms of the big Dutch houses are closed, and entered once or twice a week only that they may be cleaned; the front door is opened only on great occasions, for the family and family visitors go in and out at the back door in order to save soiling the front steps and hall. The most fastidious man or woman could take no exception to the energy and zeal with which every detail of the house is attended to, for the closest scrutiny fails to reveal a spot that has not been scrubbed and soaped and sanded and polished until it shines.

At the same time, however, it should be understood that while this craze for cleanliness is obvious and honest, it is not in the least intelligent. The houses are built in the most insanitary manner, without the slightest regard to modern principles of construction or drainage, and from cracks in the floor there often issue odors always offensive, sometimes very dangerous. Amsterdam has been a city ever since the year 1100, and how much longer there is no means of knowing. Rotterdam is at least as old, and claims to be older, and the fifth of 800 years forms the ground on which both are built. When it is remembered that only within the latter half of the present century have the laws of sanitation been prop-



AN AMSTERDAM GATE.

erly understood and intelligently applied, the condition of such dense centers of population as the towns of Holland can be better understood. Under a tropical sun, contagious and infectious disease would never be absent, and that plague such as cholera, make only occasional visits, is due apparently

BIG GAS ENGINES.

Some of the Tremendous Machines Which Are Run by Electricity.

It is not long ago that a fifty or a seventy-five horse power gas engine was one of the big things in engineering, and was looked upon as a noteworthy achievement. How completely this state of affairs has been changed is perhaps best shown by the several recently published accounts of the power plant of the Pantin flour mill in France, which comprises a single-cylinder Simplex gas engine, rated at nothing less than 820 indicated horse power. The brake horse power is 250. The engine is worked by producer gas and has been pointed to as an admirable illustration of the certainty with which the steam engine is being displaced for other work, though slowly, perhaps, by other forms of motors. Now that this jump to a 320-horse-power gas engine has been made, and, apparently, with results of a most encouraging nature, an early step to still larger sizes seems more than probable, and it may not be long before we shall hear of the building of the 500-horse-power engine, which Messrs. Matter & Co., of Reuen, the builders of the present Simplex engine, have in view. The Messrs. Thwaites & Swinburne, in England, too, in agitating the subject of distributing electricity from the Midland coal districts direct to London have contemplated the use of gas engine units of 300-horse power for a 10,000-horse power station, so that the use of gas engines of several hundred horse power each would seem to be fairly ushered in. The Pantin mill engine, as a result of a 194-hour test, shows a consumption of 1,043 pounds of coal per brake horse power per hour. The consumption of jacket cooling water and water for the gas producers and washer for the same test was found to be 58.3 pounds per horse power per hour, or very much less than the best condensing steam engines would use, though about double the quantity that would be required for the best noncondensing engines.

THE COST OF SPORT.

Lion Hunting Is the Most Economical Form of Amusement Now Open.

Surgeon Mackay, an English sportsman, has recently lost his life hunting the African lion. African big game has for many years had a peculiar attraction for adventurous sportsmen. Its pursuit was long an undertaking of serious magnitude, and shared with Polar exploration the foremost place in the line of gratuitous adventure. How far its general conditions have changed of recent years is illustrated by this noble British sportsman's point of view.

Here, in an instant, the man was precipitated on the stones and the canoe dashed into a thousand pieces and the stag made his way off triumphant into the depths of the forest. The young hunter was not killed, but he was so bruised and battered that it was some months before he was able to resume his usual occupations.

OLDEST ENGLISH OFFICER.

Sir Patrick Grant, Now Field Marshal in Her Majesty's Service.

Sir Patrick Grant is a person of interest as the oldest among England's army officers. This veteran soldier is now Field Marshal in Her Majesty's service, though he is over 90 years of age and has been in the English service over 74 years. He has held pretty much every grade, from ensign up, and has been decorated and redecorated for deeds of daring on many battlefields. He has seen many years of active service in India, and been a dominant figure in many important events in English history. He is greatly loved and honored in his country as he deserves to be. The title of Field Marshal is the highest to be had in the English army. Every upward step in his career has been won by hard, honest, intelligent work for his country.

FATHER OF ASTRONOMERS.

M. Faye, One of the Illustrious Members of Paris Academy of Science.

M. Faye, who recently attained the jubilee of his astronomical career, is one of the most illustrious members of the Paris Academy of Science, and is now the "Father" of all living astronomers. The comet recently detected by an American is one discovered by M. Faye in 1844, and has not been detected for fifty years. M. Faye was elected a member of the Section of Astronomy in 1847. He is the head of the French Nautical Office and President of the Official Board of the Paris Observatory. He was one of the Cabinet Ministers for Public Instruction of 1877, which was called into office by Marshal MacMahon. M. Faye's scientific achievements are of great value.

Abolishing Animal Prisoners.

Some of the extreme advocates of kindness to animals are evidently preparing to enter upon a mission for the total abolition of menageries, zoological gardens, and other animal prisons.

Letters that seem like little kites flown to see how the wind blows appear ever and anon in the newspapers, but the general public has not yet risen to them. Still, the materials of a "movement" to guide them were only forthcoming. Extremists are always ready to ride an idea to death. To obtain mature wild creatures, whether two-legged or four-legged, is in general a piece of cruelty that, besides much else, is perfectly useless, but that is not to say that the bird-catcher should be suppressed. A caged lion gives you a less accurate lesson in zoology than a good engraving would do, but there may be objections to abolishing the zoological gardens for all that—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Sad Waste of Time.

For the last fifteen years, at regular intervals of three months, Alphonse Daudet has received a note, written in pencil from the same man, who is evidently a great traveler, for his letters bear all the stamps of the world. He informs the great novelist that he trains animals to pronounce his world-famous name and then lets them go.

A STAG TOWED THE CANOE.

How a Young Indian Hunter Nearly Lost His Life—An Exciting Pull.

The following story is told by an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada. Some Indian hunters were paddling in their little bark canoes across one of the large Canadian lakes. As they were threading their way between the islands with which the lake was studded they noticed some animal swimming in the water some distance ahead. Paddling with all speed, they soon came near enough to the object to perceive that it was a stag crossing, as they are wont to do, from one island to another.

The animal, as soon as he noticed that he was being pursued, made frantic efforts to increase his speed. The Indians, however, found little difficulty in keeping pace with him, but refrained from killing him till he was near the shore lest he should sink and be lost. As they followed him toward the shore, which was still some distance off, it suddenly occurred to a young Indian in the foremost canoe that he might enjoy a little amusement at the stag's expense; so, quick as thought, he caught up a cord that lay beside him; formed it into a noose, threw it over the stag's horns and attached the other end to his canoe, thus compelling the creature to draw his canoe and himself through the water. His intention was to dispatch the animal with his gun or his axe as soon as he got sufficiently near the shore. Great was the merriment excited in



THE STAG'S ESCAPE.

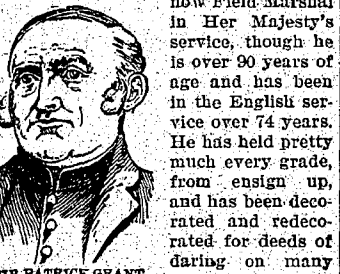
the party as the stag labored on with the canoe and its occupants in tow. But a sudden surprise was in store for them. The water became shallow and the stag gained a footing sooner than the Indian had calculated. No sooner did the animal feel firm ground beneath his feet than, with two or three frantic bounds, he sprang forward, taking the canoe and the Indian with him, and, before the rest could realize the situation he reached the shore.

Here, in an instant, the man was precipitated on the stones and the canoe dashed into a thousand pieces and the stag made his way off triumphant into the depths of the forest. The young hunter was not killed, but he was so bruised and battered that it was some months before he was able to resume his usual occupations.

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HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day—A Budget of Fun.

Sprinkle of Spice. Cora—"I see Miss Fussanfeather has three rings." Clara—"I guess she's trying to make 'the greatest show on earth' of herself."—Yonkers Statesman. Little girl—"What did you do in California?" Little boy—"I spent most of the time learnin' to pronounce the names of the towns we stopped at."—Good News.

"Ah!" said the statesman, "government trying my plan at last." Wife—"What's that?" Statesman—"Borrowing money!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Kate—"I was out skating last evening and I fell down no less than ten times." Ethel—"What! Only ten times, and Jack there to help you up?"—Boston Transcript.

Little Johnnie—"Ma, why do so many cities have floating debts?" Mrs. Flatter—"I don't know, dear, unless it is to keep them from sinking under their obligations."—Brooklyn Life.

Little Miss Freckles (proudly)—"My new doll winds up and walks." Little Miss Muggs (silly)—"If I'd a known that kind was been sold, I'd a got one for a waiting maid for my dollie."—Good News.

Boy—"Mr. Dunn called to see about that bill of his." Mr. Short—"Well, if he comes in again, tell him his bill is in a good state of preservation and is likely to reach a good old age."—Boston Transcript.

He—"What allowance do you think your father ought to make us when we are married?" She—"Well, if he makes ample allowance for your faults, I think he will be doing all that can be expected of him."—Tid-Bits.

At the Fortune Teller's—"That is a very dark future you predict for me, madam." "Why, sir, what could you expect for a sixpence? Pay me a shilling and I'll see what I can do for you."—Le Monde Littéraire.

Mistress on the second day to new cook—"Kathi, just be so good as to lend me five marbles." Cook (aside)—"Ha, ha! that why she said yesterday that the cook in her house was treated as one of the family."—Der Schalk.

Father—"So, my dear boy, I wish you many happy returns of the day; and, as a reward for your diligence and good conduct, I will get the dentist to draw that bad old tooth of yours that gives you so much pain."—El Mundo Comico. Justice (severely)—"How could you, sir, be so mean as to swindle people that put confidence in you?" Prisoner—"Well, judge, I'll make it worth something to yer if you'll tell me how to work them as don't."—Life's Calendar.

The will is opened, the notary reads—"I bequeath to my nephew, Jean Pierre, the two sheep that strayed away a fortnight back, provided they turn up again; if not, I bequeath them to my faithful servant, Nicholas."—Le Gaulois.

Mrs. DeNeat—"It seems to me that for a man who claims to deserve charity, you have a very red nose." Moldy Mike—"Yes, mum; the cheap soaps that us poor people has to use is very hard on the complexion, mum."—New York Weekly.

Mrs. B.—"I can't see what's your objection to young Mr. Goodly. Everybody speaks well of him." Miss B. (pathetically)—"Mamma, surely you wouldn't wish me to marry a man that I would never have a right to scold!"—Harper's Bazar.

Lover—"You are getting prettier every day." Sweet girl—"Just now I am living on brown bread and water to improve my complexion." "How long can you keep it up?" "O, indefinitely." "Then let's get married."—New York Weekly.

Wibbles—"Here is a firm advertising that it has over 100 planes out on trial." Wabbles—"Well, what of it?" Wibbles—"Nothing, only if that infernal instrument in the house next door to me is one of them it certainly ought to be convicted."—Buffalo Courier.

The silvery sleigh bells in the maiden's ears Sound like the prelude of her wedding chimes. While in them her unhappy lover hears His jingling wreck of dollars and of dimes!—New York Herald.

Theodor—"I always read the parliamentary reports very carefully, but have never come across any speech of yours yet." Bernard (M. P.)—"How is that? Have you never noticed the words 'Cheers and Hear, Hear?' That's where I come in."—Strivers' Blade.

"Men are such inconsistent creatures," sighed Mrs. Witterby. "It was only the other day they were enthusiastic about smashing the machine at the polls, and now I see that they are going to vote by machinery. What won't they do next?"—Brooklyn Life.

Whimsicus—"I always knew that thirteen was an unlucky number! Jollicus gave an awfully swell dinner the other night, and there were just thirteen at table." Filmsicus—"Well, what happened?" Whimsicus—"What happened? Why, I wasn't invited!"—Judge.

"Dear me," said Mr. Meekins, "it seems absurd for men to be constantly talking about their wives having the last word. I never object to my wife having the last word." "You don't?" "Not a bit. I always feel thankful when she gets to it."—Washington Star.

Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale The Swedish nightingale, Jenny Lind, purified either Maria or Catalina in the purity and flexibility of her vocal organs, and excelled both in the fortunate circumstances that in her retirement she was complimented with more attention than during the height of her career. She was well paid, too. In a single season in this country, to which she came in 1850 with Barnum as her manager, she cleared over \$20,000, or \$100,000, as her share of the profits, for the people went wild about her on every public appearance.

Tired, Weak, Nervous

Hood's Sarsaparilla Restores Strength and Bodily Vigor.

The cause of that tired, weak, nervous condition, in which so many people find themselves, is the failure of the blood to properly nourish the nerves and tissues. Feed the nerves upon pure blood and they will be steady and strong. Read this:

"It is with pleasure that I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is an excellent tonic and blood purifier. I have taken it more than once and am taking it now. I was tired, my body ached, and I felt very badly all over. I was afraid I would be sick. I thought I would take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and

and I find that it is cheaper than the doctor's bills. Hood's Pills are the best I have ever taken, and I use no other. I am glad to have

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

an opportunity to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. MRS. C. H. VENABLE, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 20c per box.

The Great German Coffee Berry. Coffee at one cent a pound, that is what it costs to grow it, good coffee, too. Some say that it is better than Rio.

We know, while in Europe last summer in search of seed novelties we often drank this in hotels in France, Holland and Germany.

Thirty-five packages earliest vegetable seeds, \$1.00 not 8 cents per package. Largest growers of farm seeds as oats, grass and clover, corn and potatoes, etc., in the world. Early heavy yielding vegetables our specialty.

If you will cut this out and send it with 15c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of their German Coffee Berry seed and their catalogue. O.N.U.

Clever Idea. "Torpedo scissors," a new form of torpedo net cutter invented by a Danish naval officer, have proved successful. It is said, in recent tests, they are fixed to the head of the torpedo and fall apart on striking the net, cutting it so as to let the torpedo pass through and strike the ship.

Two of a Kind. Several months ago E. W. Perry, of Shortsville, N. Y., bought a box of No-to-bac of his druggist, and began taking it. Recently he wrote the Sterling Remedy Co., of Chicago, that No-to-bac cured him so completely that he even dislikes the smell of tobacco. He further stated that a friend of his was cured of the habit and now dislikes tobacco in any form.

Embarrassingly Ambiguous.

"There was quite a fight in front of the store to-day," said a Rockland man at the supper table. "Two men got into a row, one struck the other, and then the crowd gathered. The man who was struck ran and grabbed a cart-stake and rushed back, his eyes blazing. I thought sure he'd knock the other man's brains out, and I stepped right in between them." The young heir had given over eating his tart as the narrative proceeded, and his eyes were right out of his head. He was proud of his father's valor, and he cried: "He couldn't knock any brains out of you, could he, father?" The old man looked long and curiously at the heir, but the lad's countenance was frank and innocent and open. When it closed with the tart on the inside the father gasped slightly and resumed his supper—Rockland Tribune.

Tea pots were the invention of either the Indians or the Chinese, and are of uncertain antiquity. They came to Europe with tea in 1610.

"Female Sufferers,"

"Hear me! I was discouraged, broken-hearted. I was so ill with female trouble I could not walk or stand, and had to be assisted to my feet when arising from a chair."

"My head whirled, and back ached, but worst of all was that crowding down feeling in my abdomen. A friend told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; her faith won mine, and now I am well. Oh! how can I return thanks to Mrs. Pinkham!"

"Every woman troubled with uterus or womb troubles can be cured," it is said, and will be cured. —Mrs. Kernhaug, Juniata St., Nicetown, Penn.

This great medicine destroys poisonous germs, cleanses the system, strengthens the womb.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over seven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both under tumors). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

FARM AND GARDEN.

BRIEF HINTS AS TO THEIR SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Progressive Farmer Will Keep Himself Well Informed and Take Advantage of Every Opportunity—Device for Removing Stumps and Rocks.

The Wide-Awake Farmer. As the wants of the people increase there is not only a greater consumption, but more variety is sought. If the world has changed and electricity is beginning to supplant horses and men, the farm is not exempt from the influence of progress. The articles used as food, and the dishes prepared, are very different from those of a century ago. Many fruits and vegetables now in general use were unknown at the beginning of the present century.

If the farmer is to keep pace with those engaged in other industries, he must change his methods and his crops, to correspond with conditions not of his own choosing, and meet the consumers of his products with commodities of a kind better adapted to their wants, and not such as he may prefer to grow for himself. Every year witnesses something new in the field of agriculture, and no farmer should be content to follow a beaten path, but should branch out and endeavor to take advantage of every opportunity for producing something on the farm that will afford him a larger profit than he secured the previous year.

The fact is conceded that the low prices for grain are caused by the cheapening of the cost by the use of improved labor-saving implements and machinery on the farm, and the day when a crop must be cultivated because it requires less labor than some other has passed. The crops that pay best now are those that are the most costly to produce, because they are grown less abundantly than the cheaper kinds. Corn, wheat and oats are grown at one-fourth the cost of former times, and the old prices will never return unless the misfortune of a famine should occur, which is hardly possible in a country with such diversity of climate as ours. There are crops grown in this country which apparently are very large, but which do not supply our home markets, and among them are potatoes and onions, and this is due to the fact that they require more labor than corn or wheat. Beans, peas, apples, cherries, quinces and some of the garden crops are often below the amount required for the supply of the home markets.

It is not supposed that farmers will suddenly revolutionize their methods, but it will be an advantage for them to study the markets and statistics, and endeavor to learn what may be required. Labor should always be considered in growing a special crop, for it enters into the prices and the remuneration, for such expense is never overlooked. It is labor that makes the value, and, while it is well to cheapen the labor, yet the amount of labor required should never deter one from growing a crop. A crop that pays well one year may not be profitable the next, as there is an inducement, by higher prices, for the farmers to seek the crop that pays best, but there are too many farmers who adhere closely to certain crops and thereby fail to secure the highest prices or largest profit. The progressive farmer will keep himself well informed, and be always prepared to avail himself of the advantages open by growing a variety of crops in order to satisfy the demands of all classes.—Philadelphia Record.

Thoroughbred Poultry.

Better advice cannot be given to any farmer going in for poultry than to select a pure breed and stick to it so long as it meets the demand of his trade. What this choice shall be must be determined by the place and market requirements. In this country the advice that Plymouth Rocks are the best fowls for farmers would not apply if first-class table poultry were desired. Valuable though this variety is, its yellow flesh would be a fatal barrier to the realization of top prices, for we must have white-fleshed birds, as they are regarded as the finest in flavor, as well as preferable in appearance. In such places, however, where large birds are demanded, and the color of the flesh is not regarded as of chief moment, this breed is excellent, and they have a most valuable quality, in that they mature quickly, and also are excellent winter layers. It only needs that the poultry breeder should study his conditions and market, discover what breed will fit them best and then run on these lines, avoid the chopping and changing which is so fatal to success in any industry. Again, I would say, select a pure breed and stick to it.—Country Gentleman.

To Remove Obstructions.

That farmers may have the plow run smoothly the Philadelphia Farm Journal suggests the contrivance here shown to break down or to lift obstructions out of their beds. It consists of three strong poles bound together at the top, a hooked chain fastened to their top to suspend a heavy iron bar to be used

as a battering ram or as a lever. It is not conducted to a peaceful state of mind to run up against a rock or stump and be suddenly elevated over the plow handle or have the handles strike one violently in the ribs.

Importing Green Peas.

A vessel recently arrived at Philadelphia with a large crop of canned "French" peas, grown in England. That we should import green peas, canned, from Europe, when such a crop can be grown in every section of the United States, is not very creditable. They are always readily salable in win-

ter, which is demonstrated by the fact that we send abroad for them, and they bring good prices. Here is an opening for some of our farmers to combine, build a canning factory and grow green peas. They will prove more profitable than cereal crops.

Winter Farm and Market Sled. Why shouldn't the farmer take some comfort in his work? Let him put a cloth top upon his wagon and go to market warm and protected from the wind. It is an easy matter to make a light but strong frame-work and cover it with duck, or heavy cotton cloth. The illustration shows how to make it convenient both to get into and to get produce out of. It is especially handy when hauling potatoes, apples, etc., in freezing weather. An oil stove can be fastened securely behind the seat on

the floor, and in the coldest weather the most perishable of articles can be carried safely and with comfort.—American Agriculturist.

Demand for Heavy Draft Horses. Two of the farmer breeds for his own use, but expects to sell the geldings, and the class of light grades that suit the fancy of some farmers do not suit the horse buyers; thus it is we have bred millions of small to medium horses for our own use, but we still want to sell them all the same. The buyers can not use them, and there is a veritable scarcity of big heavy draft horses or large stylish coaches, yet many wonder why horses are so cheap. They refuse to breed what the market wants, and the market refuses to pay a decent price for the common horses that are presented for sale. The whole world wants the big, heavy draft horses. American farmers can raise them, and they will raise them of the right kind when they come to understand the market requirements.—Live Stock Journal.

Straightening Crooked Streams. All natural streams over land are more or less crooked, as they bend first one way then another to avoid obstructions. In making artificial open ditches there is at first an almost irresistible tendency to follow the natural course and simply deepen it. But after the ditch is cut, if it is a cultivated field, as the crooked places in it make serious difficulties for the plow, the harrow, cultivator, and the mowing machine. Only for a pasture lot is the winding rivulet running through a field allowable, provided it can easily be remedied. By straightening an open drain and putting sewer pipe in it the ditch may be filled and plowed over, making a rich, cultivable field of what was originally only fit for growing coarse and inferior grasses.—Ex.

A Novel Flower Pot.

Among the trees about one's home, there is often one with a great hole near its base. A twin trunk has been removed, or a low branch lopped off, and the wound has rotted away and left the unsightly cavity. Just the thing for a flower pot! The rich soil put into it will keep moist in its shady resting place. Plant vines, and almost before you know it they will be winding about the old tree, and making it the most beautiful of the lawn. Hardy vines that will winter well are to be chosen, the beautiful woodbine coming in for first choice perhaps, on account of its autumn glories and perfect hardiness.

Management with Weeds.

One cause of weeds flourishing on some soils is that they thrive on plant foods left over by the grain crop, a condition which renders the soil impoverished for other grain crops, yet very fertile for weeds because the weeds are able to get a good start, make rapid growth, secure abundant moisture below the surface and deprive the land of that which was not utilized by the crops, the result being that the soil is still further impoverished. This may be prevented by growing root crops after corn, to be followed by clover or some grass crop.

Farm Notes.

Green peas may be planted just as soon as the ground permits. They are hardy and thrive best when planted early in the season.

Clover rootlets will penetrate and loosen the subsoil, while they are furnishing a large quantity of valuable material for forage and for fertilizer. If it is desired to subsoil a field at the least possible expense, get it to producing a good crop of clover.

Prof. Bailey, of Cornell experiment station, recommends from 500 to 700 pounds of muriate of potash and 300 to 500 pounds of plain superphosphates per acre as annual top dressing for manure orchards. Nitrogen is seldom needed, he says, and is apt to force a growth of too much wood.

What to do with the bones from fresh meat is a problem to those who have no mode of reducing them to a fine condition for the land. If the bones are placed in the stove and heated, so as to become brittle, they can be easily pounded, which converts them into excellent food for all kinds of poultry.

The San Jose scale insect has been found as far East as Ohio, and it is claimed that it had already put in an appearance in some of the New Jersey nurseries last year, but which may be a mistake. It attacks peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees, and also rose bushes. The kerosene emulsion is used as a remedy.

The average farm prices of various agricultural products, per unit of measure, compared with those of 1893, are as follows: Corn, per bushel, 1894, 46.7c, against 36.5c; wheat, 49.1c, against 38.1c; rye, 50.1c, against 51.3c; oats, 32.4c, against 29.4c; barley, 44.2c, against 41.1c; buckwheat, 55.6c, against 53.3c; potatoes, per bushel, 53.6c, against 59c; hay, per ton, \$5.64, against \$5.09; cotton, per pound, 4.4c, against 6.00; leaf tobacco, 6.8c, against 8.1c.



HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

Points on Cake Making. Use a small brush for buttering pans, but when it begins to shed bristles throw it away, as there is no economy in trying to use it longer. Use a palette knife for scraping the cake bowl, because it is so pliable as to take out every atom of the mixture.

When putting a cake mixture in the pan be sure to spread it well into the corners, even if there is a depression in the center, as this will keep the loaf from rising too much in the center.

If the cake bakes too rapidly on the bottom slip an asbestos plate under.

The plan of setting a cup of water in the oven to lessen the heat is not to be commended. It would be even better to set the oven door slightly ajar.

When a cake is taken out of the pan do not put it on a wire cooler or rack, which will leave marks on it, but turn it on to an old linen cloth.

Loosen the cake from the sides around the edges, but do not let the cake stand around before the cake is taken out.

If the cake does not come out readily lay a wet cloth over the top of the pan. Sift powdered sugar before using.

A trifling flour is needed in a cake if made in summer than winter.

If eggs are chilled they will beat easier.

Be careful not to use too much baking powder in a cake, as it will make it porous and dry.

It makes little difference whether a cake is warm or cold when the frosting is put on.—Grange Homes.

Bread.

Writing of bread in the Household News Mrs. Rorer says: "I have been for a number of years experimenting on the yeast question, and I have arrived fully at the conclusion that the yeast-eating community succumb quickly to disease, and that bread as we get it is to blame for our reputation as a dyspeptic nation. Throughout the country and to the masses bread is served in a light, puffed-up condition, absolutely tasteless and deficient in nutritive qualities. The bread of France is made and baked in such condition that it is almost a crust, the starch has been partially converted into dextrose by the heat oven, and, as the crust requires thorough mastication, it is quite impossible for a person to suffer from indigestion from such French bread, while our soft American bread, the more it is masticated the heavier it becomes, and, by the time one is ready to swallow it, it is in most perfect dough pills; moreover, it is lightly or slackly baked; the yeast plant in many cases not being killed; it enters the stomach, and in a little time the bread enters the intestines serious trouble.

Blueberry Toast.

Take a quart of canned blueberries and heat them, sweeten to taste and spread on hot buttered toast; cover the whole with the liquid and serve plain or with cream. They are especially nice served with whipped cream.

Poor Man's Pudding.

Two quarts of new milk, four tablespoonfuls of white rice, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and one of cinnamon. Bake two hours. Stir carefully a few times when it is first put in the oven.

Odds and Ends.

For nausea scorch some rice, pour boiling water over it and drink as hot as possible.

A little flour dredged over a cake before icing it will keep the icing from spreading and running off.

To remove ordinary wall paper soak the paper by applying hot water with an old brush and then scraping with hand or pole scraper.

For a weak person when bathing, a gill of ammonia in a small tub of water, or some rock salt, is a wonderful invigorator, almost as good as a sea bath.

When you buttonhole scallops in your embroidery, say an expert needlewoman, hold the concave edge toward you, and instead of knotting your thread, which may cause trouble later, take a few running stitches to start the thread.

A picture should not be hung from one nail; the diagonal lines formed by the cord have a very discordant effect. Two nails and two vertical cords, or, what is far more safe, pieces of wire cordage, should be used instead of the single cord.

The secret of making sponge cake is not to beat the air all out of the eggs after it is once beaten in. Beat the yolks to a mass of bubbles and the whites to a stiff froth. Then cut them into each other with a few crosswise thrusts of a fork, and cut the eggs into the cake mixture in the same fashion. Do not beat the cake after the eggs are added.

Onions are an excellent remedy for catarrhs and coughs; for this purpose they are chosen very large, cut in four and stewed in a covered pot with a little sugar candy; they should be left to stew very slowly and for a long time; strain and bottle the juice, cork the bottles tightly, and keep them in a temperate and dry room. A teaspoonful of the juice every two hours will be found very efficacious for bad colds.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Always appear at table with smooth hair and neat apparel.

Bread should never be hurried; give plenty of time both in rising and baking.

Drive ants out of your cupboards by sprinkling pulverized borax on the shelves.

To remove ink stains from the hands rub the spots with the wet head of a common parlor match.

Cake, after it becomes stale, makes an excellent steamed pudding, eaten with a sauce of sweet gravy.

When you wish to cook anything quickly in an open vessel do not leave the spoon in, as it carries off some heat.

Use soapy water when making starch. The clothes will have a glossier appearance, and the irons be less likely to stick.

Accept None of the Pretended Substitutes for Baking Powder

BECAUSE inferior and cheaper made baking preparations are bought at wholesale at a price so much lower than ROYAL, some grocers are urging consumers to use them in place of the ROYAL at the same retail price.

If you desire to try any of the pretended substitutes for ROYAL BAKING POWDER bear in mind that they are all made from cheaper and inferior ingredients, and are not so great in leavening strength nor of equal money value. Pay the price of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER for the ROYAL only.

It is still more important, however, that ROYAL BAKING POWDER is purer and more wholesome, and makes better, finer, and more healthful food than any other baking powder or preparation.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

CONDUCTOR WAS HORRID.

She Was Talking of Her Birthday and He Ran Her Age Up.

Long talking in public places, such as restaurants and public conveyances, is more of a European than an American custom, but occasionally you meet Americans, or persons born in this country of foreign parents, who have that European habit strongly developed. Sometimes this habit occasions embarrassment to those who indulge in it.

A woman, dressed gaudily and in a way that did not comport with her years—for she was in the neighborhood of two score, while her attire would have been more appropriate for a girl of 17—entered a Cottage Grove car a few days ago.

It was evident from her attire that she had an object in concealing her age. Her escort was about 35 years old. Their actions denoted that she was either sweethearts, or trying to be.

The woman talked very loudly; her escort answered quietly. Everybody in the car could hear every word she said. When the car reached Forty-first street she announced:

"My birthday will be to-morrow."

"Indeed!" replied the escort. "I am glad you have imparted the information. It will give me the opportunity to wish you a happy birthday."

"Now, see if you are a good guesser. Guess how many," she interrupted.

"Oh, I wouldn't like to try."

"Go on. Guess how many."

"Forty-second!" cried the conductor. The passengers struggled to suppress laughter. The woman's escort smiled, but the woman looked angry.

"Let's get out!" she said, softly—the only thing she had not said loudly.—Chicago Times.

Small Beginnings.

Make great endings sometimes. Allments that we are apt to consider trivial often grow, through neglect, into atrocious maladies dangerous to themselves and productive of others. It is the disregard of the earlier indications of ill health which leads to the establishment of all sorts of maladies on a chronic basis. Moreover, there are certain disorders incident to the season, such as malaria and rheumatism, against which it is always desirable to guard the system after exposure to the conditions which produce them. Cold, damp and malarial are purely counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After you have incurred risk from these influences, a single bottle of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters directly afterwards should be swallowed. For malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney and bladder troubles, nervousness and debility it is the most deservedly popular of remedies and preventives. A wineglassful before meals promotes appetite.

To Time Your Heart.

A recent invention is the pulsometer, a watch made especially for doctors to time pulses with. It is made very much on the principle of the stop watch and indicates the rate on a pulse dial in so many beats per minute.

Deaths Cannot Be Cured.

by local applications. A patient must reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed it has a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give you Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Moscow Shivered.

On Jan. 13, 1810, quicksilver froze hard at Moscow.

The Lowest Rates Ever Made to the South.

Will be in effect via the Louisville and Nashville Railroad on March 5, April 2 and 30, 1895. Round trip tickets will be sold to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and West Florida, and one way tickets to Florida at about half the regular rates. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he can not sell you excursion tickets write to O. T. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Geo. L. Cross, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Alexander Pope, when a boy, spent much of his time in the counting-room of his father, who was a merchant.

Which Man Wins?

The one with steady nerves and a clear brain. That means, in nine cases out of ten, the man with a good digestion. A Ripans Tabule after dinner may save tomorrow's business.

The two Americas are combined, almost exactly the area of Asia.

We cannot define it, but there seems to be an "aura of love" about every young lady who completes her education at the University of the South.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

If It's a Sprain, Strain, or Bruise

St. Jacobs Oil

Will Cure It

St. Jacobs Oil is the best remedy for all sprains, strains, and bruises. It is made from the purest ingredients and is guaranteed to cure all such ailments. It is sold by all druggists and is very cheap.

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